

Borough of Worthing



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF WORTHING

for the Year

1971

J. A. G. GRAHAM

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Medical Officer of Health

and

Borough School Medical Officer

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WORTHING LODGE,
STOKE ABBOTT ROAD,
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(TELEPHONE: WORTHING 37802).

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CONTENTS

Preface	Page 3
Committees	5
Staff	6
PART I	
Statistics	8
Births	9
Deaths	10
Infectious Disease	14
Meteorology	19
PART II	
Personal Health Services	
Health Centres	36
Care of Mothers and Young Children	36
Notification of Births	36
Child Health Centres	37
Toddler Clinics	38
Congenital Abnormalities	38
Risk Register	39
Care of Premature Babies	39
Phenylketonuria	39
Ante-natal Clinics	39
Dental Clinics	40
Other Clinic Facilities	40
Welfare Milk and Foods	41
Midwifery	42
Health Visiting	43
Home Nursing	43
Vaccination and Immunisation	44
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	45
Screening Clinics	46
Health Education	46
Chiropody	48
Family Planning	50
Private Nursing Homes	51
Private Homes for the Elderly or Disabled	52
Day Centre for the Elderly	52
National Assistance Act, 1948, Sections 47 and 50	52
Staff Medical Examinations	53
PART III	
Environmental Health Services	
General Inspections	Page 56
Housing	57
Rent Control	58
Caravans and Camping	59
Clean Air	59
Food Sampling	60
Food Complaints	62
General Food Inspection	64
Meat Inspection	64
Diseases of Animals Acts	66
Milk Sampling	67
Ice Cream	68
Poultry Inspection	68
General Food Premises	68
Food Vehicles and Stalls	70
Noise	70
Rodent Control	71
General Pest Control	72
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	74
Factories Act, 1961	76
Worthing Crematorium	77
Mortuary	77
Drainage, Sewerage and Refuse Disposal	77
Water Supplies	78
Swimming Baths	79
PART IV	
School Health Service	
School Population	82
Medical Inspections	82
Medical Treatment	84
Minor Ailments Clinic	84
Physiotherapy Clinic	85
Eye Clinic	85
Orthoptic Clinic	85
Speech Therapy Clinic	85
Child Guidance Clinic	86
Obesity Clinic	87
Enuresis Clinic	88
Dental Inspection and Treatment	88
Handicapped Pupils	89
Deaf and Partially Hearing Children	90
Educationally Subnormal Children	90
Maladjusted Children	90
Spastic Children	92
Home Teaching	92
Other Services	93
Infectious Disease in School Children	94
Deaths of School Children	95
Road Accidents to School Children	95

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WORTHING LODGE,
STOKE ABBOTT ROAD,
WORTHING.

August, 1972.

To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the Borough of Worthing.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1971 on the health of the people of Worthing—the tenth such report that I have made since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health.

ONWARD TO 1974

1971 saw two further stages in the inexorable “progress” towards change with the publication of the Local Government Bill and the Consultative Document on the re-organisation of the National Health Service. Consultations with all interested parties have certainly followed the latter publication, but the White Paper which has succeeded it bears little evidence of this. The pattern remains one powerful on management (small appointed regional and area boards) weak on democracy (non-elected local community health councils—sounding boards for complaints but with no executive authority).

Your views were forcefully expressed at the July Council meeting when you endorsed the resolution of the Health Committee that “this Council firmly adheres to the view previously expressed that the health services would be run more effectively and efficiently by democratically elected authorities, of a smaller size than those proposed by H.M. Government, and that the proposals contained in the consultative document for the creation of ad hoc Area Health Authorities are wholly misconceived”.

THE CENSUS

The advance analysis of the full census that was held on April 25th, 1971, has now been published. The results are available much earlier than for previous censuses because of the more extensive use of computerised methods. For Worthing the figures are of particular interest because they provide an accurate picture of the age structure of the town, and, by comparison with earlier censuses, indicate the success or otherwise of the Council's policies.

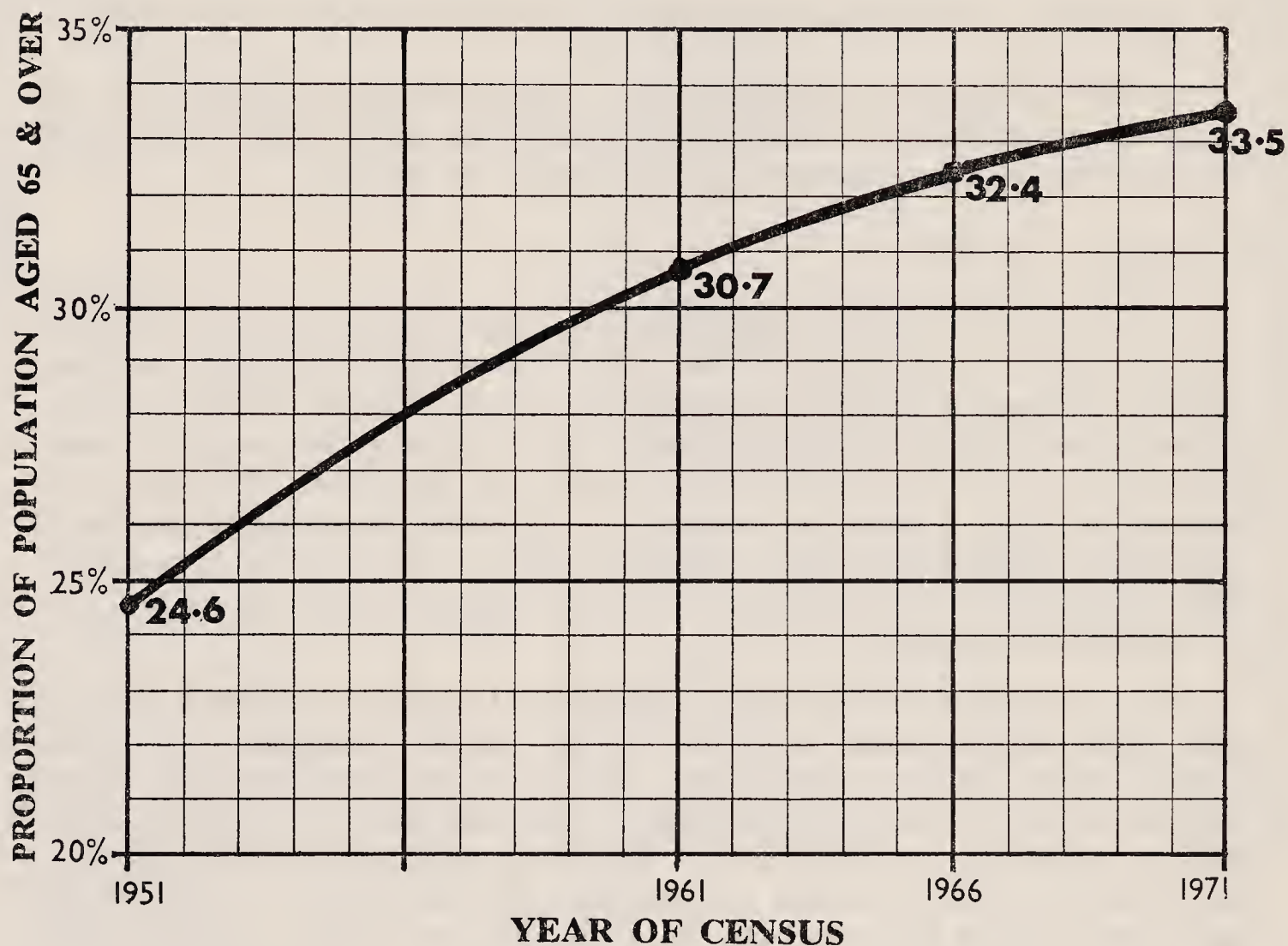
By encouraging firms such as Beechams to come to Worthing, by making available 100% mortgages for young married couples, and by providing modern sporting facilities in the form of the Aquarena and Sports Centre, these policies have deliberately set out to keep the youth of the town here after leaving school.

Have they succeeded? Yes. The age group 20-24 which formed 3.8% of the population in 1961 had increased to 5.1% in 1971, and the corresponding figures for the 25-29 year olds were 3.7% and 4.4%. Not very great increases perhaps, but surely significant.

At the higher end of the population scale the figures are not so encouraging. Retired people continue to come to Worthing in large numbers and the proportion of our population aged 65 and over is now 33.5%

compared with 30.7% ten years ago, and more than one person in seven is now 75 years old or more.

However, it can now be said that the number and proportion of elderly persons in Worthing share with the cost of living the dubious distinction that, though still rising, their rates of increase are at least slowing down.



The graph shows a flattening of the slope, for the percentage increase in the last ten years is less than half that of the ten years previously.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank all members of the staff of this department for their hard work during the year and their loyalty and support despite the unsettled future. I wish to record also my thanks to the Chairmen and members of the Health Committee and School Health Services Sub-Committee for their continued interest and encouragement.

J.A. C. Graham.

*Medical Officer of Health and
Borough School Medical Officer.*

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as on the 31st December, 1971)

COUNCILLOR A. E. DUNNING (*Chairman*)

COUNCILLOR S. C. ELLIOTT (*Vice-Chairman*)

ALDERMAN S. M. KNIGHT, J.P.
(*Mayor*)

ALDERMAN MRS. H. M. PERYER

COUNCILLOR T. H. N. AYSCOUGH

COUNCILLOR R. P. COOK

COUNCILLOR W. D. FITZGERALD

COUNCILLOR MRS. W. M. FRAMPTON

COUNCILLOR MRS. N. M. LEPHARD

COUNCILLOR H. E. NELSON

COUNCILLOR H. W. REFOY

COUNCILLOR H. E. WESTON

WORTHING COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

(as on the 31st December, 1971)

COUNCILLOR S. C. ELLIOTT (*Chairman*)

COUNCILLOR H. E. WESTON (*Vice-Chairman*)

ALDERMAN S. M. KNIGHT, J.P.
(*Mayor*)

ALDERMAN R. EDWARDS

ALDERMAN F. KENTON

ALDERMAN MRS. H. M. PERYER

COUNCILLOR F. J. CHAPMAN

COUNCILLOR R. P. COOK

COUNCILLOR H. E. FAIR

COUNCILLOR J. C. HEAL

COUNCILLOR D. HILL, F.A.D.O.

COUNCILLOR H. W. REFOY

COUNCILLOR B. R. W. SWINFEN

COUNCILLOR P. H. THOMAS

COUNCILLOR E. L. WALTER

West Sussex County Council Members:

COUNTY ALDERMAN L. A. FOSTER

COUNTY ALDERMAN C. P. MASON, M.B.E.

COUNTY ALDERMAN R. MARTIN

COUNTY ALDERMAN A. G. W. PENNEY

Co-opted: MR. L. FUHRMANN, MR. B. H. SHARP, MRS. J. L. WYATT

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

(as on the 31st December, 1971)

COUNCILLOR H. E. WESTON (*Chairman*)

ALDERMAN R. EDWARDS

ALDERMAN F. KENTON

ALDERMAN MRS. H. M. PERYER

COUNCILLOR S. C. ELLIOTT

COUNCILLOR P. H. THOMAS

MRS. J. L. WYATT

STAFF :

(at 31st December, 1971)

Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Borough School Medical Officer

J. C. AITKEN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Departmental Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

A. LOWRY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. R. DAVENPORT, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

M. BLAKE, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors

P. E. BAVERSTOCK, M.A.P.H.I.

J. E. FANNON, M.A.P.H.I.

L. A. BIGGS, M.A.P.H.I.

D. LINDSAY, M.A.P.H.I.

P. E. CHATTELLE, M.A.P.H.I.

D. L. OAKES, M.A.P.H.I.

Area Dental Officer

D. E. GIBBONS, B.D.S., L.D.S., D.D.P.H., R.C.S.(ENG.)

Dental Officer—Mobile Unit

MISS S. ILAND, B.D.S.

Consultant Physician in Geriatric Medicine

*R. B. FRANKS, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Ophthalmologist

*A. LYTTON, F.R.C.S., D.O.

Consultant Psychiatrist

*M. ALDRIDGE, B.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

Area Nursing Officer and Superintendent Health Visitor

MISS M. NASH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., DIP.SOC.SCIENCE

Health Education Organiser

MISS V. K. JONES, S.R.N., R.N.T., M.I.H.E.

Health Visitors (12 F/T; 1 P/T)

Domiciliary Midwives (3)

Domiciliary Nurses (26)

Nursing Auxiliaries (12)

Chief Chiropodist

E. JONES, S.R.N., M.C.S.P., M.CH.S., S.R.CH.

Senior Chiropodists

J. ALEXANDER, M.CH.S., S.R.CH.

E. ATHERTON, M.CH.S., S.R.CH.

S. KNIGHT

M.C.S.P., S.R.P., M.CH.S., S.R.CH.

T. F. O. POWELL, M.CH.S., S.R.CH.

Orthoptist

*MISS H. WISE, D.B.O.

Physiotherapist

*MRS. P. MARKWICK, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist

Vacancy

Chief Clerk

T. L. CANTON

(Clerks 11 F/T; 2 P/T)

Other Staff

*Clinic Nurse (1)

Dental Surgery Assistants (2)

*Dental Receptionist/Clerk (1)

Social Centre Hostess (1)

*Social Centre Canteen Assistant (1)

Rodent Operators (2)

Student Public Health Inspectors (3)

General Assistant (1)

Mortuary Attendant (1)

*Part-time

Part I.

STATISTICS INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND METEOROLOGY

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Municipal Borough, including foreshore	8512.742 acres
Population (Census 1921)	31,520
Population (Census 1931)	46,230
Population (Census 1951)	69,431
Population (Census 1961)	80,329
Population (Census 1966—10% sample)	approx. 83,900
Population (Census 1971)	88,195
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1971)	87,780
Number of inhabited Houses (1921)	7,013
Number of inhabited Houses (1971)	35,906
Rateable Value (1971)	£6,057,852
Estimated sum represented by a 1p rate (1971-72)	£58,000

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid year population in 1971 (87,780) has been used throughout this report to calculate rates. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 84,130.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics for 1971 relating to mothers and infants are set out below in the form and detail requested by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Live Births:

Number	862	(864)
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	15.9	(16.7)

<i>Illegitimate Live Births</i> (per cent. of total live births) ..	7.1	(6.7)
---	-----	-------

Stillbirths:

Number	10	(6)
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11.0	(7.0)

<i>Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	872	(870)
---	-----	-------

<i>Infant deaths</i> (deaths under 1 year)	15	(20)
--	----	------

Infant mortality rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17.3	(23.1)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.5	(21.1)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	16.4	(51.7)

Neo-natal mortality rate:

(Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ..	10.4	(15.0)
--	------	--------

Early Neo-natal mortality rate:

(Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ..	9.3	(12.7)
--	-----	--------

Peri-natal mortality rate:

(Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	20.6	(19.5)
--	------	--------

Maternal mortality (including abortions)

Number of deaths	—	(—)
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	0.0	(0.0)

(The figures in brackets relate to 1970)

BIRTHS

Live births to Worthing mothers in 1971 numbered 862 (457 boys and 405 girls). These figures refer to occurrences during the year and not to the number of registrations or notifications (see page 35).

This was two less than in the previous year. The crude live birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 9.8, which after multiplication by the Registrar-General's comparability factor of 1.62, gives an adjusted live birth rate of 15.9. This compares with 16.7 in Worthing in 1970 and with the national figure of 16.0 for 1971.

The table below shows the number of live births in Worthing during the past 10 years and compares the adjusted live birth rates with the national figures:—

Year	Live Births	Live Birth Rate* (adjusted)	Live Birth Rate* (England and Wales)
1962	826	11.5	18.0
1963	856	16.3	18.2
1964	921	17.3	18.5
1965	933	17.4	18.1
1966	918	17.2	17.7
1967	930	17.5	17.2
1968	889	17.3	16.9
1969	865	16.8	16.3
1970	864	16.7	16.0
1971	862	15.9	16.0

* per 1,000 population

Illegitimate births

There were 61 illegitimate live births in 1971 (35 boys and 26 girls). This was 7.1 % of the total live births, an increase of 0.4 % over the previous year.

Year	Illegitimate Live Births	% of Total of Live Births	Corresponding % for W. Sussex	Corresponding % for England and Wales
1962	58	7.0	5.6	6.6
1963	56	6.6	5.8	6.9
1964	67	7.3	6.3	7.2
1965	81	8.7	6.8	7.7
1966	79	8.6	7.1	7.9
1967	98	10.5	7.9	8.4
1968	96	10.8	7.5	8.5
1969	82	9.5	7.5	8.0
1970	58	6.7	7.0	8.0
1971	61	7.1	7.1	8.0

DEATHS

Registered deaths of Worthing residents again topped the 2,000 mark in 1971. After allowing for inward transfers (365 deaths of residents outside the Borough) and outward transfers (283 deaths of non-residents in the Borough), Worthing's final allocation by the Registrar-General was 2,063 (885 males and 1,178 females). This was 82 less than in the previous year and gave the town a crude death rate of 23.5 per 1,000 of the population. After multiplying this by the comparability factor of 0.42 the adjusted death rate becomes 9.9, and this figure can be compared with the national and other local rates. The table below shows the total number of deaths from all causes in the past 10 years and compares the adjusted death rates with those for England and Wales.

Year	Deaths (all causes)	Death Rate* (adjusted)	Death Rate* (England and Wales)
1962	1,807	14.7	11.9
1963	1,934	11.4	12.2
1964	1,772	10.3	11.3
1965	1,895	10.3	11.5
1966	1,885	10.0	11.7
1967	1,969	10.6	11.2
1968	2,106	10.9	11.9
1969	2,055	10.6	11.9
1970	2,145	10.7	11.7
1971	2,063	9.9	11.6

* per 1,000 population

Deaths by age group:

1,327 or 64.3% of all deaths were in the age group 75 years and over, compared with 62.4% in 1970. The following table analyses the deaths further into age groups by sex:—

Age group	Deaths from all causes		
	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks	2	7	9
4 weeks and under 1 year	5	1	6
1-4 years	2	1	3
5-14 years	2	2	4
15-24 years	5	3	8
25-34 years	2	3	5
35-44 years	7	4	11
45-54 years	28	26	54
55-64 years	97	77	174
65-74 years	246	216	462
75 years and over	489	838	1,327
Total: all ages	885	1,178	2,063

The details set out below are taken from figures issued by the General Register Office:—

Cause of death	Males	Females	Total
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	2	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	1	3
Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Other Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, Etc.	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	4	6	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	18	17	35
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	22	34	56
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	4	1	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	64	19	83
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	32	32
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	8	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	14	—	14
Leukaemia	4	5	9
Other Malignant Neoplasms	53	65	118
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	2	4	6
Diabetes Mellitus	4	7	11
Other Endocrine, Etc., Diseases	—	2	2
Anaemias	2	2	4
Mental Disorders	1	2	3
Meningitis	1	—	1
Multiple Sclerosis	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System, Etc.	6	6	12
Active Rheumatic Fever	—	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease... ..	2	10	12
Hypertensive Disease	9	11	20
Ischaemic Heart Disease	300	362	662
Other forms of Heart Disease	38	95	133
Cerebrovascular Disease	142	276	423
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	35	54	89
Influenza	2	3	5
Pneumonia	43	67	110
Bronchitis and Emphysema	38	17	55
Asthma	2	3	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	10	3	13
Peptic Ulcer	8	8	16
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	3	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	11	7	18
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	—	6
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	4	7	11
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	—	2
Congenital Anomalies	2	3	5
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	1	1	2
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	—	6	6
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	5	12
All Other Accidents	6	5	11
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	8	10
All Other External Causes	—	1	1
TOTALS	885	1178	2063

Stillbirths and infant mortality:

There were ten stillbirths in 1971 (four more than in 1970) and 15 infant deaths under one year (20 in 1970). Of the 15 infant deaths during 1971 seven were on the first day of life and a further two within the next four weeks.

As in previous years, the commonest cause of death was prematurity, sometimes associated with other conditions. All eight of the early neonatal deaths (those dying in the first week) were in babies born prematurely.

Figures for perinatal mortality, i.e. stillbirths, and deaths in the first week of life, give a better indication of the hazards of being born than do the simple infant mortality rates. The following table compares the Worth- ing figures with those for England and Wales in the past five years:—

Year	No. of stillbirths	No. of deaths in first week	Perinatal mortality rate*	Corresponding rate for England and Wales*
1967	18	6	27.4	25.4
1968	14	4	19.9	25.0
1969	13	8	23.7	23.0
1970	6	11	19.5	23.0
1971	10	8	20.6	22.0

* per 1,000 total live and stillbirths

Deaths from Heart Disease:

Disease of the heart was again the commonest of all causes of death. Of the 2,063 deaths it was the cause in 827 cases (male 349 and female 478). It represented 40.1 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes and was equivalent to a death rate of 9.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The table below shows the number of deaths from heart disease and the rates per 1,000 of the population in the past 5 years.

Year	Ischaemic heart disease			Hypertensive disease		Other (including rheumatic) heart disease		Total	Rate per 1,000 of the population
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1967	244	221	465	3	15	100	186	769	9.5
1968	272	310	582	5	15	48	115	765	9.2
1969	288	348	636	5	6	33	92	772	9.3
1970	276	375	651	8	12	45	119	835	9.9
1971	300	362	662	9	11	40	105	827	9.4

Ischaemic heart disease includes “coronary thrombosis,” “cardiac infraction,” “angina,” etc., and deaths from these causes continue to rise, For the fourth year running there were more deaths among women than men. This was, however, only true in the age group 75 years and over, and must therefore be mainly a reflection of the much larger numbers of females in the town who live to this age or more. At the 1971 census there were 9,540 females in this age group, but only 3,580 males.

Deaths from cerebro-vascular disease and other diseases of the circulatory system:

Together such deaths numbered 512 (182 males and 330 females) and were second only to heart disease as the commonest cause. This is a rate of 5.8 per 1,000 of the population and constituted 24.8% of the total number of deaths in Worthing during the year.

423 of these 512 deaths were due to cerebro-vascular disease, and include all deaths from strokes caused by cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, etc.

Deaths from Cancer

Cancer was the third commonest cause of death in 1971. The total of 372 deaths (184 males and 188 females) was 16 less than in 1970, and formed 18.0% of deaths from all causes. The death rate per 1,000 of the population had decreased slightly to 4.24, but was still almost double that for England and Wales (2.39). The age structure of Worthing's population accounts for this.

The table below shows the number of cancer deaths, the rates per 1,000 of the population and the percentage of total deaths in the past five years. The figures differ a little from similar tables in previous years as they now include deaths from leukaemia.

Year	Number of deaths	Rate per 1,000 of the population	% of total deaths
1967	390	4.80	19.6
1968	365	4.39	17.3
1969	380	4.57	18.5
1970	388	4.61	18.1
1971	372	4.24	18.0

The localisation of the disease was as follows:—

Localisation					No. of deaths		
					Male	Female	Total
Buccal Cavity	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Oesophagus	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
Stomach	..	..	..	..	18	17	35
Intestine	..	..	..	..	22	34	56
Larynx	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	64	19	83
Breast	..	..	..	..	—	32	32
Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	8	8
Prostate	..	..	..	..	14	—	14
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
Other	..	..	..	..	53	65	118
Total				..	184	188	372

Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory System:

There were 188 deaths attributed to diseases in this group (95 male and 93 female), making them the fourth commonest cause of death with a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with 3.0 the previous year. The following table analyses in more detail the figures over the past five years:—

Year	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis and Emphysema	Other diseases of Respiratory System (including asthma)	Total	Rate per 1,000 of population
1967	1	85	67	13	166	2.0
1968	63	121	73	21	278	3.3
1969	4	107	69	22	202	2.4
1970	16	127	78	28	249	3.0
1971	5	110	55	18	188	2.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The diseases requiring to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are:—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Food poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Typhus fever
Leptospirosis	Whooping cough
Malaria	Yellow fever
Measles	

Diseases notified during the year totalled 322, by coincidence exactly the same figure as in 1970.

In 1971 no cases occurred in Worthing of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or typhoid fever, and the only disease other than measles which reached double figures was whooping cough, with 17 notifications. The tables which follow give further details.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1971 (Corrected in Cases of Revised Diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Age un- known	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	—	—	7	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	13	23	22	31	33	151	10	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	289
Acute Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
Infective Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ..	14	24	22	32	41	161	12	6	2	3	—	4	1	—	322

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1957-1971

YEAR:—	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever ..	16	17	45	50	7	3	5	9	6	29	42	3	5	6	5
Whooping Cough ..	230	24	76	89	27	—	19	22	15	8	8	30	7	15	17
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	203	418	1,087	12	392	12	930	35	759	386	360	27	18	276	289
Acute Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	2	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	1	2	—	—	1	—	7	—	9	1	2	2	—	4	1
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	6	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	4	1
Tuberculosis ..	20	15	35	16	10	17	14	8	14	5	12	3	8	8	4
Infective Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	6	2
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Tuberculosis:

Formal notification of new cases numbered four compared with eight in 1970. All were pulmonary.

Four deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis were assigned to Worthing residents by the Registrar General, the same number as last year.

During the year the number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register decreased from 35 to 32. The position is summarised in the following table:—

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Number of cases on register on 1.1.71 ..	18	—	16	1	35
New cases ..	3	—	1	—	4
Number of cases restored to register ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases added other than by formal notification	1	—	2	—	3
Number of cases removed from register	7	—	3	—	10
Number of cases on register on 31.12.71	15	—	16	1	32

Further information about tuberculosis discovered by means of mass radiography is given on page 45, and details about B.C.G. vaccination on page 46.

Glandular Fever :

Glandular fever is an infectious disease but is not officially notifiable. However, Worthing Hospital laboratory advises the Health Department of their findings, and during 1971 38 cases (18 female and 20 male) were reported in Worthing residents.

There were 47 cases in 1970.

Venereal Disease:

The number of cases reported in Worthing in 1971 increased by 82. I am indebted to Dr. D. R. Levinson, Consultant Venereologist, for the following statistics which relate to West Sussex patients seen at Worthing Hospital during the past five years.

Disease	Number of new cases in year				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Syphilis — primary & secondary	} 3	} 3	} 3	—	5
other —				5	1
Gonorrhoea	34	18	60	55	73
Other genital infections	} 176	} 185	} 227	147	156
Other conditions				80	134
Total — all conditions ...	213	206	290	287	369

The above figures include patients who live outside the Borough. Not included are others who are resident here but attended treatment centres elsewhere, e.g. in Brighton.

METEOROLOGY

The Meteorological Station is now in the grounds of Davison Girls' School. It was moved there from Beach House Park on the 21st April, 1971, after 42 years. Here all the instruments, except the Fortin Standard Barometer and the Sunshine Recorder are kept. Observations are taken every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

All instruments at the local Meteorological Observatory are examined and tested periodically by Officers of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Bracknell, Berkshire.

A code report is sent by telephone each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that Office.

Weekly reports are sent to the local newspapers, and a full report monthly to the Meteorological Office, Bracknell, for publication in their journals. Rainfall statistics are supplied to the British Rainfall Organisation.

The daily weather report of the Air Ministry, the previous day's sunshine card and a collection of charts and records are also exhibited in the windows of the Information Bureau at the Pier.

A statistical summary of Worthing's climate over the past 60 years can be found in Table I on page 23. From these figures emerge the following records:

Lowest temperature	13°F. in 1929
Highest temperature	90°F. in 1947
Lowest rainfall	13.26 inches in 1921
Highest rainfall	41.43 inches in 1960
Least sunshine	1,600.2 hrs. in 1913
Most sunshine	2,128.9 hrs. in 1949

WORTHING'S WEATHER, 1971

The year was comparatively mild, dry and sunny. It was the driest year since 1959 and rain days totalled only 120, the smallest number for 50 years.

The summer however, was disappointing and it was the wettest for 9 years; one third of the year's rain falling between June and August. June with 4.58 inches was the wettest since records began in 1887, and June 18th with 1.08 inches was the wettest day of the whole year. In contrast the end of the summer gave the town 24 rainless days in succession, and September with only .33 inches was the third driest since 1910 and the driest month of the year. Sunshine amounted to 1,889.9 hours, 69 hours above average, and the highest total since 1967. In the last 20 years there have been only four sunnier years.

Autumn was the sunniest for 70 years and the driest since 1947.

The winter of 1971/72 was the mildest since 1960/61 but it was the dullest this century. It was a dry winter however, the driest since 1953/54.

Snow fell on only 4 days, the lowest number of snow days since 1966/67.

Summary of Observations :

Total amount of bright sunshine: 1,889.9 hours.

Number of days with sunshine: 303.

Rainfall: 24.20 inches.

Number of rain days (0.1 inch or more): 120.

Number of wet days (.04 inch or more): 95.

Highest barometric reading: 30.698 inches on 5th February.

Lowest barometric reading: 28.822 inches on 21st January.

Warmest day: 9th July (82°).

Coldest night: 7th March (24°).

Coldest day: 3rd January and 6th March (33°).

Warmest night: 9th and 31st July, 19th August (62°).

Warmest month (by day): July (average temperature 70.4°).

Coldest month (by night): March (average temperature 36.9°).

Mean temperature: 51.0°.

Mean relative humidity, at 9 a.m.: 81.0%.

Lowest temperature on the grass: 17° on 2nd January.

Wettest day: 18th June (1.08 inches).

Sunniest day: 13th July (14.8 hours).

Number of days snow or sleet fell: 8.

Number of days hail fell: 1.

Number of days thunder heard: 4.

Number of ground frosts: 89.

Number of days with gales: 7.

Number of days snow lying: 5.

Number of days with fog (9 a.m.): 3.

Bright Sunshine

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on a platform at the top of Christ Church tower, 111 feet above mean sea level and 84 feet above ground level.

The duration of bright sunshine for the year was 1,889.9 hours, the sunniest year since 1967.

This amount is 42.2 per cent of the time during which the sun was above the horizon, giving a daily mean of 5.18 hours. The average yearly sunshine for the previous 20 years was 1,789.9 hours.

During this period the year with the highest record was 1959 when 2,123.9 hours were recorded, whilst the year 1958 was the lowest with 1,601.5 hours. The sunniest day was 13th July when 14.8 hours were recorded.

July with 289.0 hours was the sunniest month and December with 32.7 hours was the least sunny.

A sunless day is one on which less than six minutes of bright sunshine are recorded. Table II, III, IV on pages 24, 25 and 26 give further details.

Rainfall

This is measured by an official 5 inch Copper Rain Gauge (Met. Office pattern).

The rainfall for the year 1971 was 24.20 inches. This amount is 3.29 inches below the Normal and 4.85 inches below the previous 20 years' average.

The month of September was the driest with 0.33 inch falling below the Normal amount by 1.83 inches. June was the wettest month with 4.58 inches this amount being 3.05 inches above the Normal. The heaviest daily rainfall was 1.08 inches on 18th June. There were 120 days on which 0.01 inch or more rain fell, compared with 158 days which is the average number for the previous 20 years.

One inch of rainfall is equivalent to 100.925 tons per acre or 14.4686 millions of gallons per square mile.

SUMMER RAINFALL. Total for six months (1st April to 30th September) was 12.95 inches compared with an average summer rainfall for the previous 10 years of 12.84 inches.

WINTER RAINFALL. Total for six months (January to March and October to December) was 11.25 inches compared with an average winter rainfall for the previous 10 years of 15.81 inches.

Table V and VI on pages 27 and 28 give further information.

Barometric pressure

The mean barometric reading for the year was 30.059 inches (when reduced to sea level and to a temperature of 32°F), the average for the previous 10 years being 29.992 inches. The highest reading for the year was 30.698 inches on 5th February, and the lowest reading was 28.822 inches on 21st January. The absolute range for the year was 1.876 inches and the average range for the previous 10 years 1.848 inches.

One inch barometric pressure is equivalent to 70.727 lbs. per square foot.

Table VII on page 29 shows the monthly readings.

Temperature and Humidity

The shade thermometers, in a Stevenson screen, are:—self-recording maximum, self-recording minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb.

All thermometers are Fahrenheit and are verified at the National Physical Laboratory, Kew.

A self-recording minimum thermometer is used for registering the temperature on the grass.

The mean temperature for the year was 51.0° Fahr. which represents the Normal. The highest shade temperature for 1971 was 82° recorded on 9th July and the lowest 24° on 7th March. The extreme range of temperature was 58° compared with an average of 57° for the previous 10 years. The temperature on the grass fell below 32° on 89 nights. The lowest temperature on the grass was 17° during the night of 2nd January.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere (percentage of saturation of the air) at 9 a.m. was 81% compared with the previous 10 years' average of 81%.

Table VIII on page 29 gives the monthly mean maximum and minimum temperature readings and Table IX on page 30 further details on cloud and relative humidity.

Wind

Percentages of direction of wind from 730 observations taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. throughout the year:—

	9 a.m.	6 p.m.		9 a.m.	6 p.m.
	%	%		%	%
N.	10.0	6.0	S.	5.0	6.0
N.E.	20.0	16.0	S.W.	21.1	29.5
E.	6.6	4.0	W.	17.3	22.2
S.E.	5.0	6.2	N.W.	15.0	10.1
Calm	—	—			

Further details can be found in Table X on page 31.

Visibility

This is measured on an arbitrary scale which depends on ability to see a particular object from a fixed view point. For example, if maximum visibility from the office gate is the north west corner of the town hall (a distance of 110 yards), then “thick fog” is present, designated by the letter “C”. If on the other hand visibility from Christ Church Tower extends to Selsey Bill (18¼ miles), but not Beachy Head (27 miles) then it is said to be “very good” (L), but not “excellent” (M).

During 1971 fog was recorded on three occasions at 9 a.m. Excellent visibility was recorded on 80 occasions. The complete record is shown in Table XI on page 32 with a key to the table on page 33.

TABLE 1—CLIMATE OF WORTHING—1912-1971

Year	Temperatures							Rainfall		Sunshine	Year
	Means					Extremes		Amount at Observ- atory	Number of days rain fell	Number of hours in year	
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range	Mean	Min.	Max.				
1912 ..	51.6	45.0	56.6	11.6	50.8	19.0	84.2	35.95	192	1609.9	..1912
1913 ..	52.1	45.9	57.4	11.5	51.6	26.2	79.0	34.98	170	1600.2	..1913
1914 ..	52.7	45.2	57.9	12.7	51.5	23.2	78.2	31.31	164	2000.5	..1914
1915 ..	51.1	43.8	56.3	12.5	50.5	24.7	77.1	36.64	152	1801.3	..1915
1916 ..	51.2	44.7	56.3	11.6	50.5	25.0	77.0	32.89	182	1658.0	..1916
1917 ..	49.2	43.0	54.6	11.6	48.8	20.7	79.0	25.49	147	1804.7	..1917
1918 ..	51.0	44.7	56.5	11.8	50.6	20.0	78.0	24.41	165	1856.5	..1918
1919 ..	49.4	42.9	54.9	12.0	48.9	22.0	78.5	28.54	158	1788.5	..1919
1920 ..	51.7	45.6	56.6	11.0	51.1	23.0	76.0	26.40	139	1692.1	..1920
1921 ..	53.4	46.4	58.8	12.4	52.6	27.6	86.7	13.26	108	2101.5	..1921
1922 ..	50.1	43.9	54.8	10.9	49.3	25.2	78.2	25.71	159	1781.2	..1922
1923 ..	50.8	44.5	55.6	11.1	50.1	24.0	86.0	30.62	170	1805.9	..1923
1924 ..	50.8	45.4	55.3	9.9	50.3	25.0	74.6	32.65	159	1759.6	..1924
1925 ..	49.8	44.7	55.9	11.2	50.3	24.0	80.2	34.70	158	1955.8	..1925
1926 ..	51.6	45.7	56.7	11.0	51.2	21.8	83.3	28.57	160	1677.7	..1926
1927 ..	50.8	45.0	55.8	10.8	50.4	22.4	78.1	34.88	165	1731.4	..1927
1928 ..	51.9	45.1	57.0	11.9	51.0	21.6	82.0	32.84	161	1999.1	..1928
1929 ..	50.9	44.1	56.0	11.9	50.0	13.0	80.0	29.71	134	2062.5	..1929
1930 ..	52.0	46.9	56.4	9.5	51.3	26.0	82.6	28.31	169	1821.4	..1930
1931 ..	51.0	45.0	55.0	10.0	50.0	21.0	77.0	25.80	147	1610.5	..1931
1932 ..	50.5	45.1	55.8	10.7	50.5	23.0	80.0	23.91	148	1616.7	..1932
1933 ..	52.0	45.5	56.4	10.9	51.2	23.6	81.2	20.40	125	2102.6	..1933
1934 ..	52.1	45.6	57.5	11.9	51.8	24.0	82.0	27.49	139	1811.0	..1934
1935 ..	51.8	46.1	56.6	10.5	51.3	25.6	83.8	37.74	173	1805.2	..1935
1936 ..	51.3	45.4	55.9	10.5	50.7	27.1	81.3	27.42	169	1675.0	..1936
1937 ..	51.5	46.3	57.2	10.9	51.8	26.0	76.8	31.59	162	1668.3	..1937
1938 ..	52.7	46.1	57.1	11.0	51.6	19.5	82.5	22.95	156	1796.4	..1938
1939 ..	51.8	45.8	56.5	10.7	51.2	20.0	81.5	34.42	171	1809.7	..1939
1940 ..	50.0	45.0	56.0	11.0	50.5	16.0	80.0	30.13	148	1976.8	..1940
1941 ..	50.3	44.0	56.0	12.0	50.0	22.0	83.0	25.83	139	1791.7	..1941
1942 ..	50.0	44.8	55.3	10.5	50.5	19.0	83.0	24.62	129	1711.6	..1942
1943 ..	52.0	46.0	58.0	12.0	52.0	28.0	80.0	23.68	145	1864.8	..1943
1944 ..	51.3	45.4	56.2	10.8	50.8	26.0	81.0	22.14	136	1765.5	..1944
1945 ..	52.5	46.5	57.2	10.7	51.2	19.0	80.0	22.98	138	1783.9	..1945
1946 ..	51.6	45.5	55.7	10.2	50.6	23.0	76.0	30.96	170	1790.7	..1946
1947 ..	51.3	45.7	56.1	10.4	50.9	15.0	90.0	24.31	139	1896.8	..1947
1948 ..	52.6	46.6	57.6	11.0	52.1	17.0	88.0	25.23	154	1916.9	..1948
1949 ..	53.3	47.2	58.4	11.2	52.8	29.0	81.0	23.90	120	2128.9	..1949
1950 ..	52.1	46.1	56.7	10.6	51.4	24.0	81.0	26.95	157	1805.4	..1950
1951 ..	51.9	46.0	56.3	10.3	51.2	22.0	76.0	37.98	184	1838.4	..1951
1952 ..	50.7	45.0	56.0	11.0	50.2	23.0	82.0	28.54	175	1917.0	..1952
1953 ..	51.9	46.2	57.1	10.9	51.7	25.0	80.0	24.33	125	1885.1	..1953
1954 ..	51.0	45.3	56.0	10.7	50.7	18.0	75.0	30.28	188	1687.3	..1954
1955 ..	51.0	44.8	56.4	11.6	50.6	25.0	84.0	24.75	140	1936.4	..1955
1956 ..	49.9	44.2	55.0	10.8	49.6	16.0	77.0	24.08	148	1726.7	..1956
1957 ..	52.2	46.8	57.1	10.3	51.9	30.0	82.0	25.30	162	1836.4	..1957
1958 ..	50.8	45.9	55.5	9.6	50.7	23.0	77.0	34.36	169	1601.5	..1958
1959 ..	53.1	47.1	58.7	11.6	52.9	26.0	82.0	23.47	128	2123.9	..1959
1960 ..	51.4	46.5	56.4	9.9	51.5	21.0	80.0	41.43	196	1617.9	..1960
1961 ..	52.6	46.7	57.5	10.8	52.1	25.0	79.0	27.29	152	1875.8	..1961
1962 ..	49.7	43.8	54.7	10.9	49.2	18.0	73.0	25.86	143	1794.4	..1962
1963 ..	49.0	44.1	53.5	9.4	48.8	18.0	80.0	26.93	165	1643.9	..1963
1964 ..	50.9	45.5	55.9	10.4	50.7	23.0	78.0	26.55	148	1743.0	..1964
1965 ..	50.0	44.5	55.1	10.6	49.8	22.0	73.0	30.74	159	1705.7	..1965
1966 ..	51.8	46.0	56.4	10.4	51.2	22.0	81.0	31.23	178	1652.6	..1966
1967 ..	51.0	46.0	56.5	10.5	51.2	17.0	79.0	29.16	150	1900.4	..1967
1968 ..	50.8	45.6	55.3	9.7	50.5	24.0	82.0	30.98	135	1643.5	..1968
1969 ..	51.1	45.4	56.5	11.1	50.9	22.0	80.0	26.51	137	1803.8	..1969
1970 ..	51.2	45.7	56.4	10.7	51.0	23.0	78.0	31.28	167	1865.0	..1970
1971 ..	51.5	45.1	56.8	11.7	51.0	24.0	82.0	24.20	120	1889.9	..1971

TABLE II—
SUNSHINE RETURN FOR 1971 (MAINLAND STATIONS)

The following is an extract from the Table of Official Returns of the Meteorological Office for 1971:—

<i>Station</i>					<i>Sunshine (Hours)</i>
Swanage	..	..	..	..	1975.3
Weymouth	..	..	..	..	1938.8
Eastbourne	..	..	..	..	1925.2
Bognor Regis	..	..	..	..	1924.5
Portland Bill	..	..	..	..	1912.6
Torquay	..	..	..	..	1909.5
Bournemouth	..	..	..	..	1904.2
WORTHING	..	..	..	..	1889.9
Littlehampton	..	..	..	..	1869.8
Exmouth	..	..	..	..	1868.3
Mount Batten (Devon)			..	..	1858.8
Teignmouth	..	..	..	..	1851.2
Poole	..	..	..	..	1849.0
Penzance	..	..	..	..	1840.6
Lizard	..	..	..	..	1824.9
Everton (Hants)			..	..	1819.5
Rosewarne (Cornwall)	..		..	..	1817.5
St. Mawgan	..	..	..	..	1807.1
Thorney Island	..	..	..	..	1805.9
Hartland Point	..	..	..	..	1804.5
Hayling Island	..	..	..	..	1799.0
Brighton	..	..	..	..	1788.9
Hastings	..	..	..	..	1774.0
Bexhill	..	..	..	..	1773.1
Hurn	..	..	..	..	1769.2
Gulval	..	..	..	..	1754.4
East Hoathly (E. Sussex)			..	..	1738.5
Dover	..	..	..	..	1736.1
Starcross (Devon)			..	..	1735.5

TABLE III—BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Month	Total Hours Bright Sunshine	Average for 30 years 1931-1960	Hours Daily Mean	Percentage of average %	Days with Sunshine	Most in one day Hours	Monthly Total			
							Highest		Lowest	
							Hours	Year	Hours	Year
January ..	63.4	71	2.04	89	20	6.2	109.9	1940	34.5	1912
February ..	94.3	83	3.37	115	20	9.5	140.3	1949	29.8	1947
March ..	139.3	141	4.46	99	28	10.5	220.8	1907	77.9	1964
April ..	169.6	187	5.65	91	21	13.6	267.2	1912	105.3	1905
May ..	259.1	230	8.35	113	30	14.6	353.1	1909	148.9	1932
June ..	183.6	243	6.12	76	27	14.7	327.1	1957	143.5	1909
July ..	287.9	224	9.32	129	31	14.8	369.0	1911	133.8	1944
August ..	152.8	218	4.93	70	28	12.8	298.4	1899	112.6	1912
September ..	223.6	166	7.45	134	30	12.0	262.6	1898	97.1	1945
October ..	170.7	124	5.51	138	28	10.3	182.9	1965	81.9	1915
November ..	112.9	73	3.73	153	25	8.5	131.3	1909	39.6	1962
December ..	32.7	61	1.06	54	15	6.2	113.8	1962	22.3	1956
Year 1971 ..	1889.9	1821	5.18	103	303	14.8	369.0	July 1911	22.3	Dec. 1956
Highest and Lowest Year Totals							2141.0	1899	1600.2	1913

TABLE IV—BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Year	Campbell-Stokes Recorder Bright Sunshine Hours	Bright Sunshine Days	Sunniest Days	
			Day	Hours
1951	1838.4	297	June 19th	15.1
1952	1917.0	317	June 30th	15.1
1953	1885.1	302	July 24th	14.3
1954	1687.3	301	June 20th	14.4
1955	1936.4	305	May 30, June 1	14.9
1956	1726.7	311	July 25th	14.9
1957	1836.4	307	June 13th	15.5
1958	1601.5	306	May 28, June 14	14.9
1959	2123.9	320	June 17th	15.3
1960	1617.9	298	June 20th	15.1
1961	1875.8	311	June 29th	15.0
1962	1794.4	306	June 7th	15.3
1963	1643.9	286	June 6th	15.2
1964	1743.0	284	July 13th	15.0
1965	1705.7	310	June 28th	14.7
1966	1652.6	296	May 30th	14.9
1967	1900.4	315	July 11th	15.1
1968	1643.5	286	June 12th	15.4
1969	1803.8	302	July 13th	14.8
1970	1865.0	307	June 21st	15.3
1971	1889.9	303	July 13th	14.8
Average for 20 years 1951—1970	1789.9	303		

TABLE V—RAINFALL

1971			Total Rain-fall	Difference from the Normal	Greatest Fall in 24 hours beginning 10 a.m.	Number of Days with .01 in. or more .04 in. or more		Total Rain Days
January	..		ins. 3.15	ins. +0.21	ins. 0.32	18	17	18
February	..		0.63	—1.37	0.21	10	5	10
March	..		2.17	+0.45	0.57	10	7	10
April	..	..	1.69	—0.09	0.74	6	4	6
May	..	..	2.55	+0.90	1.00	10	9	10
June	..	..	4.58	+3.05	1.08	12	10	12
July	..	..	0.87	—1.27	0.47	5	4	5
August	..		2.93	+0.65	2.93	15	13	15
September	..		0.33	—1.83	0.19	3	2	3
October	..		2.43	—0.52	0.88	8	6	8
November	..		1.88	—1.56	0.65	14	11	14
December	..		0.99	—1.91	0.27	9	7	9
Year	..	..	24.20	—3.29	1.08	120	95	120

TABLE VI—RAINFALL

Year	Rainfall in inches	No. of Days Rain fell (0.01 inch or more)	Greatest Fall in a Day	
			Amount in inches	Day and Month
1951	37.98	184	1.40	11th June
1952	28.54	175	1.29	30th September
1953	24.33	125	1.22	12th October
1954	30.28	188	1.81	25th July
1955	24.75	140	1.40	22nd September
1956	24.08	148	0.97	4th September
1957	25.30	162	1.27	3rd November
1958	34.36	169	1.62	28th January
1959	23.47	128	0.83	6th December
1960	41.43	196	1.74	10th August
1961	27.29	152	1.77	29th January
1962	25.86	143	1.12	20th July
1963	26.95	165	1.04	15th November
1964	26.55	148	1.67	31st May
1965	30.74	159	1.44	2nd August
1966	31.23	178	1.38	6th August
1967	29.16	150	1.32	3rd November
1968	30.98	149	2.35	9th July
1969	26.51	137	1.69	6th July
1970	31.28	167	1.33	21st August
Average for 20 years 1951–1970	29.05	158	2.35	9th July
1971	24.20	120	1.08	18th June

TABLE VII—BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

1971	Barometric pressure (Reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr.)		
	Mean (inches)	Extremes	
		Highest	Lowest
January	29·738	30·300	28·822
February	30·150	30·698	29·002
March	30·003	30·615	28·945
April	29·949	30·396	29·385
May	29·896	30·319	29·455
June	29·923	30·234	29·599
July	30·318	30·470	29·705
August	29·940	30·326	29·592
September	30·208	30·488	29·810
October	30·258	30·575	29·803
November	30·054	30·546	29·498
December	30·262	30·681	29·662
Year 1971	30·059	30·698	28·822

TABLE VIII—TEMPERATURE

1971	Air temperature in screen (F)					
	Means of		Mean of A & B	Difference from normal	Extremes	
	A Max.	B Min.			Max.	Min.
	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)
January	46·1	38·2	42·1	+1·2	51	25
February	47·1	37·0	42·0	+1·1	52	29
March	47·7	36·9	42·3	—1·5	55	24
April	52·7	41·1	46·9	—1·1	68	32
May	60·9	46·7	53·8	+0·3	75	37
June	63·0	50·0	56·5	—2·6	78	42
July	70·4	56·1	63·3	+0·8	82	46
August	67·3	57·2	62·3	+0·3	79	48
September	66·4	51·2	58·8	—0·6	74	41
October	61·3	48·3	54·8	+1·9	69	36
November	50·8	38·1	44·5	—1·7	60	30
December	49·0	40·6	44·8	+3·0	55	31
Year 1971	56·8	45·1	51·0	0·0	82	24

TABLE IX—CLOUD AND HUMIDITY

Month.	Cloud Amount Scale 1-8		Mean Relative Humidity	Mean Humidity previous 10 years 1961-1970
	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 a.m.
January	6	6	% 91	% 88
February	5	6	84	85
March	6	5	81	81
April	6	5	81	80
May	4	4	73	76
June	6	6	76	76
July	4	4	76	76
August	6	6	81	79
September	3	4	77	81
October	5	5	82	84
November	5	6	84	85
December	7	7	90	87
Year 1971 ..	5	5	81	Yearly average 81

TABLE X—WINDS

Month.	9 a.m. OBSERVATIONS.—DIRECTION.								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
January	2	6	2	3	2	8	3	5	—
February	2	9	1	—	1	2	5	8	—
March	9	7	—	—	4	3	5	3	—
April	—	15	3	2	1	3	3	3	—
May	3	6	4	3	2	9	2	2	—
June	1	2	2	2	—	8	4	11	—
July	6	6	3	2	1	8	2	3	—
August	4	1	3	1	2	11	4	5	—
September	2	7	4	1	—	3	5	8	—
October	1	7	2	2	3	5	9	2	—
November	5	1	—	1	—	7	11	5	—
December	1	6	—	1	4	9	10	—	—
Year 1971 ..	36	73	24	18	20	76	63	55	—

Month.	6 p.m. OBSERVATIONS.—DIRECTION.								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
January	1	1	4	3	2	11	8	1	—
February	2	6	1	—	—	3	9	7	—
March	3	8	1	1	3	3	8	4	—
April	—	14	2	4	1	3	3	3	—
May	1	5	1	3	1	17	3	—	—
June	2	4	—	2	1	10	7	4	—
July	—	6	—	1	2	16	3	3	—
August	2	2	2	1	4	14	6	—	—
September	2	3	3	1	2	8	8	3	—
October	—	5	1	3	2	7	12	1	—
November	6	2	—	—	—	9	7	6	—
December	2	5	—	3	2	7	7	5	—
Year 1971 ..	21	61	15	22	20	98	81	37	—

TABLE XI—VISIBILITY

Summary of observations taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

MONTH	FOG				MIST OR HAZE				GOOD VISIBILITY													
	A		B & C		D & E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M	
	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.
January ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	8	4	8	10	10	7	2	2	1	3	—	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	4	6	6	11	12	2	2	1	1	2	2
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	4	4	3	13	13	4	3	2	2	2	6
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	3	11	9	5	7	6	1	1	4	1	5
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	10	10	7	6	6	3	2	2	6
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	7	5	7	6	5	8	4	4	4	6
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	8	14	7	6	7	2	3	1	5
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	6	2	12	4	3	7	1	5	6	9
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	8	5	8	10	6	4	2	2	1	5
October ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	3	4	3	11	11	3	4	6	3	2	1	5
November ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	5	3	4	8	5	6	7	1	1	2	4	5
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	6	4	11	9	5	7	4	3	—	—	—	2
Year 1971 ..	—	—	1	2	2	3	6	2	18	14	44	31	83	86	111	89	55	50	21	32	24	56

KEY TO TABLE XI—VISIBILITY

Letter	Standard Distance	Actual Distance	Description of visibility	Object	View Point	Bearings
A	22 yards	21 yards	Dense Fog	Chestnut tree on opposite side of road	Office Door	S.E.
B	44 yards	45 yards	Thick Fog	Chestnut tree outside entrance to "Ryecroft"	Office Gate	E.
C	110 yards	110 yards	Thick Fog	N.W. corner of Town Hall	Office Gate	E.
D	220 yards	220 yards	Fog	Christ Church Tower	Office Window	S.
E	440 yards	430 yards	Moderate Fog	Holy Trinity Church Spire	Christ Church Tower	S.W.
F	1100 yards	1100 yards	Very Poor	Heene Church Tower	" "	W.
G	1 ¼ miles	1 ¼ miles	Poor	Tarring Church Tower	" "	N.W.
H	2 ½ miles	2 ¾ miles	Moderate	Top of High Salvington Hill	" "	N.W.
I	4 ½ miles	4 ¼ miles	Moderate	Highdown Hill	" "	W.N.W.
J	6 ¼ miles	6 ⅝ miles	Good	Portslade Gas Works Chimney	" "	E.
K	12 ½ miles	12 ½ miles	Very Good	Hills beyond Brighton	" "	E.
L	18 ¾ miles	18 ¼ miles	Very Good	Selsey Bill	" "	W.S.W.
M	25 miles	27 miles	Excellent	Beachy Head	" "	E.S.E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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Part II.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

DELEGATED HEALTH SERVICES

In accordance with section 10 (2) of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 the Borough Council varied the scheme under which health and welfare functions were delegated to them by the County Council, so as to exclude social services functions from the matters delegated. The following list summarises the health functions which remain delegated:—

- (a) National Health Service Act, 1946 (as modified by the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968)—

Section 21—Health Centres.

22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

23—Midwifery.

24—Health Visiting.

25—Home Nursing.

26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

- (b) National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967.

HEALTH CENTRES

After several years of little progress 1971 saw a gratifying revival of interest in schemes for health centre development in the town. Plans for a health centre on a site to the west of Durrington Lane have been approved by the Borough Council and the go-ahead was given for an actual start on the building before the end of the financial year.

In November a meeting was held with many of the town's general practitioners to discuss further sites for health centres, and agreement was reached that Worthing's second health centre should be situated in the Goring area if possible.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Notification of Births:

Under section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, all births have to be notified within 36 hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the Health Authority in whose area the birth takes place. If a delegation scheme is in operation, Section I (1) of the Public Health (Notification of Births) Act, 1965, requires that notifications of births should be sent to the Medical Officer of the delegatee authority instead of the County Medical Officer. Births are usually notified by the attending midwife. Notification is in addition to registration, normally the duty of the father, and for which 42 days are allowed. A Health Authority is thus able to keep up-to-date records of all new births and provide a home visiting service to the mothers.

In 1971 there were 874 notified live births to mothers whose homes were in Worthing, though only 303 of these were actually delivered in the town. The figure of 874 is 12 more than the registered live births, but in any one year it is unusual for these figures to be the same because of the difference in time allowed for recording.

Child Health Centres:

There are six Child Health Centres in the Borough situated as follows:—

- (1) The Central Clinic, Stoke Abbott Road—Monday afternoons.
- (2) Church Hall, New Road, Durrington—First, second, third and fourth Thursday afternoons in each month.
- (3) St. Mary's Hall, Ilex Way, Goring—Second and fourth Thursday afternoons in each month.
- (4) St. Richard's Hall, Collingwood Road, Maybridge—First Thursday afternoon in each month.
- (5) All Saints' Hall, Cissbury Avenue, Findon Valley—Second Wednesday afternoon in each month.
- (6) St. Stephen's Hall, Angola Road, East Worthing—First and third Friday afternoons in each month.

1,263 infants and children made a total of 6,142 attendances at all centres during the year. The number of infants who first attended whilst they were under 1 year of age was 426, equivalent to 46.7 per cent. of the notified live births.

The table below gives further details of attendances at the 6 child health clinics during the year:—

Clinic	No. of clinics held	No. of children who attended centres	Total No. of attendances made	Average attendance per clinic
Central	48 (48)	403 (401)	2,201 (2,379)	45.8 (49.6)
Durrington ..	47 (47)	351 (367)	1,992 (2,047)	42.3 (43.5)
Goring	24 (23)	164 (179)	603 (685)	25.1 (29.8)
Maybridge ..	12 (12)	80 (128)	228 (332)	19.0 (27.7)
Findon Valley ..	12 (12)	77 (85)	285 (401)	23.8 (33.4)
East Worthing ..	24 (24)	188 (191)	833 (943)	34.7 (39.3)
Totals	167 (166)	1,263 (1,351)	6,142 (6,787)	37.0 (40.9)

(the figures in brackets refer to 1970)

Toddler Clinics:

Clinic attendances usually become less frequent as a baby gets older and grows into a toddler. Not uncommonly all clinic contacts cease by the age of one, and the opportunity for a medical review may not occur until the first school medical examination four or more years later.

Toddler Clinics have helped to bridge this gap. Attendance is by invitation only, with not more than four per hour or eight per session, and invitations go to all mothers with children between the ages of 18 months and two years.

Toddler clinics are held as follows:—

- (1) The Central Clinic, Stoke Abbott Road—First and third Tuesday afternoons in each month.
- (2) Church Hall, New Road, Durrington—First Thursday afternoon in each month.
- (3) St. Mary's Hall, Ilex Way, Goring—Second Thursday afternoon in each month.
- (4) St. Richard's Hall, Collingwood Road, Maybridge—First Thursday afternoon in each month.
- (5) All Saints' Hall, Cissbury Avenue, Findon Valley—Second Wednesday afternoon in each month.
- (6) St. Stephen's Hall, Angola Road, East Worthing—First Friday afternoon in each month.

During the year 55 sessions were held and attendances totalled 131 (2.0 per session). There were 169 attendances in 1970.

In addition 396 toddlers were seen and examined during the year at clinics held by general practitioners, compared with 519 in 1970.

Congenital Abnormalities:

For the past eight years congenital abnormalities apparent at birth have been recorded on the birth notification forms. 13 babies (8 male and 5 female) were so notified in 1971, and between them were noted 13 malformations:—

Achondroplasia (dwarfism)	..	..	1
Talipes	..	..	3
Cleft Palate	..	..	4
Spina Bifida	..	..	2
Osteogenesis	..	..	1
Deformity right foot	..	..	1
Large malformed ear, anterior fontanelle	..		1
			—
			13
			—

These were included in the risk register (see below).

They will be carefully followed up until such time as their defects have been rectified or adequate provision made for their future education and well being.

Risk Register:

Dr. Lowry Departmental Medical Officer, has recorded the following observations:—

“In 1971 a total of 35 babies were reported to be “at risk” in comparison with 42 babies in 1970.

Premature babies, and those having at birth either one or more physical defects combine to provide the majority of “risks” 24 in all of the total 39.

Babies born into families with a known family history of illness, or to mothers having suffered severe illnesses during pregnancy are much reduced in numbers, as are those needing extra observation due to neo-natal complications.

It would seem a logical deduction that the greater prevalence of hospital deliveries is responsible for the reduction in risks at birth to present-day babies.”

Care of Premature Babies:

All babies weighing less than 5½lbs. at birth are by definition premature, though not all needed special care. Seventeen premature live births were notified during the year. All were born in hospital and 7 died within 24 hours of birth. There were in addition 8 premature stillbirths.

The association of prematurity with stillbirths, neonatal mortality and mental or physical handicap is well known. Close supervision is therefore kept by the health visitors and clinic medical staff, particularly during the first 6 months of life.

Phenylketonuria:

Two cases have now been diagnosed through routine testing by the health visitors. No new cases were discovered during 1971.

Ante-natal Clinics:

Clinic sessions for expectant mothers were discontinued last year. Midwives are now “attached” to groups of general practitioners and assist them with special ante-natal sessions for their own patients in their own surgeries. 661 of these small “clinics” were held during the year and the total attendances numbered 4,986. The figures for 1970 were 680 and 5,076 respectively.

In association with the ante-natal clinics the physiotherapist holds sessions for relaxation and postural exercises. The numbers attending are increasing:—

New Patients	..	..	74	(58)
Total number of attendances	..	..	190	(164)

(The figures in brackets relate to 1970)

These sessions form an integral part of the mothercraft programme intended primarily for mothers expecting their first babies (see page 46).

Dental Clinics :

All the facilities of the school dental service (see page 88) are available for expectant and nursing mothers, and for pre-school children.

The Area Dental Officer writes:—

“It is encouraging to note the increase in numbers of pre-school children attending for dental examinations, and particularly encouraging to find that of the 217 examined for the first time, 146 did not require any treatment. It is on these first visits, particularly when no treatment is required, that the opportunity presents itself for a full discussion to take place between the dentist and parent, whilst the child acquaints itself with the new surroundings and plays with the available toys. It is in these discussions that the self inflicted nature of most dental disease can be emphasised and a preventive approach encouraged, e.g. the use of fluoride toothpaste and tablets, and the advisability of not eating between meals.

These points and many other are emphasised in the dental talks at the ante-natal classes and in the talks given to Mothers’ Clubs and similar organisations.”

The statistics for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children are as follows:—

- (a) Pre-school children examined 217 (107)
- (b) No treatment required 146 (—)
- (c) Expectant and nursing mothers 8 (3)
- (d) Attendances for treatment:—

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-school Children
Extractions 	7 (1)	8 (12)
Fillings 	44 (25)	351 (183)
Radiographs 	10 (8)	— (2)
Local Anaesthetics 	15 (7)	— (1)
Teeth made self-cleansing and Silver Nitrate/Eugenol applied 	— (—)	18 (—)
Dressings 	3 (3)	18 (8)
Dentures 	— (—)	— (—)

(The figures in brackets relate to 1970)

Other Clinic Facilities:

The special clinics for school children are also available for children not yet old enough for school. They are discussed more fully in the School Health

Service section of this report. The figures which follow relate only to pre-school children:—

(a) *Physiotherapy Clinic:*

New patients treated	39	(32)
Old patients treated	6	(5)
Total number treated (new and old) ..	45	(37)
Total number of attendances	122	(85)

(b) *Eye Clinic:*

Total number seen (new and old) ..	98	(90)
Total number of attendances	151	(153)

(c) *Orthoptic Clinic:*

Total number seen (new and old) ..	43	(58)
Total number of attendances	260	(180)

*(d) *Speech Therapy Clinic:*

Total number seen (new and old) ..	17	(55)
Total number of attendances	58	(162)

(e) *Child Guidance Clinic:*

Number of patients seen	6	(6)
---------------------------------	---	-----

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

*The Speech Therapist resigned in July and had not been replaced by the end of the year.

The Child Guidance Clinic is in Southey Road. All the others are held in the main Central Clinic premises in Stoke Abbott Road.

Welfare Milk and Foods

The Welfare Foods Order 1971 came into operation on 4th April and re-enacted with amendments the Orders relating to the welfare food scheme. The principal changes were:—

1. The withdrawal of welfare milk at a cheap welfare price;
2. The extension of entitlement to free welfare milk
 - (a) to an increased number of families of low income;
 - (b) to all handicapped children who are unable to attend an educational establishment; and
 - (c) to children who have reached the age of 5 years 1 month and who have not started school;
3. The introduction of a new liquid vitamin preparation, containing vitamins A, D and C, for children; and
4. The withdrawal of cod liver oil and orange juice under the scheme by the end of the year.

Health visitors, home nurses, midwives and other staffs who have personal contact with families do all they can to explain their entitlements to milk and welfare foods, and also to the other social benefits for which

changes have been announced, namely the exemptions from prescription charges, and from dental and optical charges. Explanatory leaflets have been widely distributed and possible beneficiaries encouraged to find out if they are eligible.

MIDWIFERY

The number and percentage of home confinements again shows a slight decrease as the following table shows:—

Year	Notified live and stillbirths		
	Total No. of confinements	No. born at home	% born at home
1966	923	129	13·8
1967	943	57	5·8
1968	904	20	2·2
1969	877	8	0·9
1970	938	11	1·2
1971	885	4	0·5

The confinements took place as follows:—

Southlands Hospital	..	..	297 (including 6 stillbirths)
Worthing Hospital	..	..	304 (including 1 stillbirth)
Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital			274 (including 4 stillbirths)
Other hospitals	..	..	6
Patient's own home or private address	..	..	4
Private Nursing Homes	..	..	—
Total			885 (including 11 stillbirths)

Although only 4 babies were born at home in 1971, the Local Authority domiciliary midwives were also responsible for “short-stay” confinements in Worthing Hospital Maternity Unit. These mothers were in general having normal second or third babies and were discharged home after 48 hours. Excluding ante-natal clinics (page 39) and mothercraft classes (page 47) the work of the domiciliary midwives is summarised in the following statistics:—

Domiciliary confinements	4	(11)
Short-stay confinements in Worthing Hospital		
Maternity Unit delivered by L.A. midwives ..	114	(83)
Ante-natal home visits	2,453	(1,842)
Post-natal nursing visits	2,387	(1,509)

(The figures in brackets relate to 1970)

HEALTH VISITING

Statistics for the year are shown in the table that follows:—

Type of case	Number of cases visited	Total number of visits
Children born in 1971	960	4,044 (3,267)
Children born in 1970	156	3,733 (2,964)
Children born in 1966-1969	246	4,622 (4,344)
Children under the age of 5 years	1,362	12,399(10,575)
Persons aged 65 or over:		
(a) Total	1,447	} 5,513 (4,755)
(b) at request of G.P. or hospital ..	982	
Mentally disordered persons:		
(a) Total	20	} 4,134 (4,659)
(b) at request of G.P. or hospital ..	14	
Persons discharged from hospital (other than maternity or mental cases):		
(a) Total	294	} 4,134 (4,659)
(b) at request of G.P. or hospital ..	244	
Tuberculous households visited	12	
Households visited on account of other infectious diseases	7	
Other cases	2,308	

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

Total visits made by health visitors during the year numbered 22,046 compared with 19,989 in 1970.

HOME NURSING

Details are given below of the numbers of new patients treated and the visits paid during 1971. (The figures in brackets refer to 1970):—

Total number of new patients treated	2,956	(1,630)
Number under 5 years	3	(31)
Number aged 65 or over	2,605	(1,307)
Total number of visits paid (home nurses) ..	96,744	(95,168)
Total number of visits paid (nursing auxiliaries) ..	24,614	(21,794)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Since 1st January, 1968, the County Council's computerised scheme has been used for recording vaccinations and immunisations in the Borough and the following statistical tables have been supplied by the County Health Department:—

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis :

Type of Injection	Numbers completing primary course			Numbers having reinforcing doses		
	At L.A. Clinics or Schools	At G.P.'s Surgeries	Total	At L.A. Clinics or Schools	At G.P.'s Surgeries	Total
Triple Antigen	92 (136)	649 (692)	741 (828)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Diphtheria	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Diphtheria/whooping cough	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Diphtheria/Tetanus	3 (16)	15 (19)	18 (35)	197 (175)	758 (531)	955 (688)
Tetanus	— (—)	— (4)	— (4)	20 (—)	126 (14)	146 (14)
Polio-myelitis	95 (159)	669 (722)	764 (881)	245 (192)	943 (545)	1,188 (737)
Totals	190 (311)	1,333 (1,437)	1,523 (1,748)	462 (367)	1,827 (1,072)	2,289 (1,439)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

Smallpox:

In July, the Secretary of State accepted the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that smallpox vaccination need no longer be given to children as a routine, because the risk of serious complications from vaccination now outweighed the risk of the British public being exposed to smallpox. Vaccination would however still be required for travellers to those parts of the world where smallpox existed, and also for health service staff who might come into contact with patients.

Accordingly no further appointments for the routine vaccination of babies were sent out, and the statistics for the earlier months of the year are not included in this report.

Measles:

Age Group	At L.A. Clinics or Schools	At G.P.s' Surgeries	Totals
Children born in 1971 ...	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
Children born in 1970 ...	51 (61)	331 (324)	382 (385)
Children born in 1969 ...	26 (100)	218 (486)	244 (586)
Children born in 1968 ...	10 (50)	48 (251)	58 (301)
Children born in 1964/67...	46 (32)	175 (162)	221 (194)
Others under 16 ...	41 (3)	106 (11)	147 (14)
Totals ...	174 (246)	878 (1,235)	1,052 (1,481)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

Rubella :

Reference was made in last year's report to arrangements for immunising against rubella girls aged 11, 12 and 13. This was to ensure that as many girls as possible were given protection before reaching child-bearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with rubella infection in pregnancy.

All the girls in these age groups were offered immunisation, and by the beginning of the autumn term the planned programme was completed. Immunisation of all new entrants to secondary schools will henceforth be offered routinely.

Vaccinations against rubella completed during year:—

(a) By Local Authority medical staff	1,058
(b) By general practioners	155
TOTAL ..	1,213

It is estimated that this number represents about 80% of Worthing girls of eligible age. The great bulk of the actual injections were done in the schools and the handing out of explanatory leaflets, collection of consent forms, etc., would not have been possible without the help and co-operation of head-teachers and their staffs, for which grateful acknowledgement is made.

Influenza:

Members of the Corporation staff were again offered protection against this disease, and during October 500 were given the single immunising injection.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis and Lung Cancer:

(a) *Mass Radiography:*

The number of persons X-rayed in Worthing by the Chest Radiography Unit in 1971 was as follows:—

General Practioner referrals	2,098	(1,557)
Members of the General Public, M.O.H. referrals, etc.	1,291	(1,316)
TOTAL ..	3,389	(2,873)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

Positive findings as a result of the visits are tabled below:—

Disease	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 X-rayed
Tuberculosis:				
General Practitioner referrals	2 (—)	1 (—)	3 (—)	1.43 (—)
M.O.H. and General Public referrals	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)	— (0.64)
Lung Cancer:				
General Practitioner referrals	6 (19)	1 (5)	7 (24)	3.33 (18.23)
M.O.H. and General Public referrals	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)	— (0.76)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

(b) *B.C.G. Vaccination:*

This scheme includes all the 13-year-old children attending both local authority and independent schools in the Borough. Each child whose parent has consented to the scheme is given a Heaf test, followed by a B.C.G. vaccination if they are negative, or an X-ray at the Mass Radiography Unit if they are positive.

Here are the details of the work done in 1971, with those of 1970 in brackets for comparison:—

Number of children given Heaf test ..	786	(864)
Number found to be tuberculin negative ..	701	(777)
Number found to be tuberculin positive ..	47	(33)
Number vaccinated	688	(761)

All those found positive were X-rayed but no lung abnormalities were found.

Screening Clinics

Since July, 1970, a weekly screening clinic has been conducted by Dr. Ann Giddins in the Central Clinic for the early detection of cervical and breast cancer. Invitations are sent out by the County Council's computer to all women on the electoral roll, and all over 35 years of age are asked to attend. Younger women who particularly wish to be examined are referred to the Worthing and District Cervical Cytology Service which continues to hold regular sessions at Worthing Hospital.

Health Education :

(a) *Health Education in Schools:—*

Davision C. of E. Secondary School for Girls

A Mothercraft Course has been given in weekly sessions by Mrs. Williams, Health Visitor. Films have been shown on several occasions to assist with this Course and as part of health education included in the curriculum, for other classes.

Worthing County Secondary School for Girls

A Mothercraft Course was given by Mrs. Gibbs, Health Visitor, during the Spring Term.

Worthing College of Further Education

A total of 17 visits have been made to give talks with films or slides or film-strips to various groups of students at the request of lecturers.

The High School for Girls

11 visits have been made to include large numbers of girls in health education talks with slides or films.

The Technical High School

A talk with films on Smoking and Health was given to 180 pupils on 16th December and a request was made at that time for a list of other health subjects which could be dealt with in relation to the school curriculum during the coming year.

Dental Health

In the three terms, all new children in Infant Schools were given a dental kit and a short talk on dental hygiene.

(b) Health Education for Adults:—

Preparation for Retirement Course

Arrangements were made for a second course by the Worthing and District Council of Social Service and the Borough Health Department.

Mothercraft Classes for Expectant Mothers

These continued to be held weekly in the Worthing Hospital Maternity Unit. Health Visitors, Midwife, Dental Officer, and Physiotherapist participate. The film "Barnet" on ante-natal and post-natal care was shown monthly.

(c) Smoking and Health Campaign:—

In September, to coincide with the Second World Conference on Smoking and Health, a campaign was launched in Worthing. A letter offering free supplies of leaflets, booklets, posters of different sizes and metal and adhesive "No Smoking" notices, was sent to many local firms, clubs, schools, and all Local Authority departments. Examples of some of the posters and three of the booklets were enclosed with each letter. It was suggested that for three weeks, the duration of the expected press, radio and television campaign on smoking and health, posters could be displayed in staff/club rooms and leaflets be made available for staff/club members to take away. 75 letters were sent and 23 requests were received for the materials offered. Unfortunately, owing to a newspaper strike there was less publicity by the press than had been hoped for and the London Conference was not fully reported on.

This campaign was instigated by the Health Education Council and the Department of Health and Social Security to make the public aware of the evidence linking cigarette smoking with lung cancer, heart disease and bronchitis, and local authorities were asked to give the maximum publicity

to these dangers of smoking and also to the evidence that the babies of mothers who smoke during pregnancy are twice as likely to be aborted, to be stillborn or to die after birth, as are the babies of non-smoking mothers.

Local authorities were also invited to follow the example given by H.M. Government (who were banning smoking from those parts of Government buildings used by the public) and discourage smoking in their own public buildings. This was considered by the Health Committee, the Publicity and Entertainments Committee, and, on two occasions by the full Council, who finally accepted the following recommendations:—

“That there should not be any prohibition of smoking at dances, variety shows, wrestling and the like held at municipal buildings, but it was felt that ‘No Smoking’ notices should be displayed at all classical music concerts and that the programmes for all shows presented by amateur societies or organisations, together with the Corporation Sunday concerts and any similar type of musical concert, should contain a notice stating that ‘in the interest of health and out of consideration for others, patrons are requested to refrain from smoking in the auditorium’. It was also considered that notices containing the same wording should be displayed at the entrances to the premises in question. No change was proposed at the Aquarena where smoking is at present prohibited in the pool and spectator areas.”

(d) *Health Education Method Course:—*

In the early part of 1971 discussions were held with staff of Highbury Technical College, Portsmouth, regarding a one year part time course in health education techniques. The aim of the course was to provide training in the theory and practice of teaching for those in local health authorities engaged in any kind of health education, e.g. health visitors, public health inspectors, junior staff of health education departments, etc.

The first course commenced in September and was limited to 16 places. The Borough Council agreed to send one health visitor and one public health inspector and to release them from their duties for one day each week during the three terms of the course.

Chiropody:

The following table summarises the work done during the past five years:—

Year	No. of treatment sessions	No. of new patients	No. of patients on files	Total No. of treatments (old and new patients)	No. of free treatments	% of free treatments
1967	644	350	1171	4756	1503	32
1968	905	275	1330	7055	2290	32
1969	1264	562	1719	8964	2835	33
1970	1350	474	2004	9905	3210	32
1971	2047	1184	2927	13,505	4200	31

On the 4th October a Domiciliary Service was commenced and these figures are included in the above total.

The table below gives additional details of the work done during 1971 :—

	Children	Adults	Total	
Treatments given to Old Clinic Patients	217	11,914	12,131	} Total Treatments to ALL categories 13,505
Treatments given to Old Domiciliary Patients	—	27	27	
Treatments given to New Clinic Patients	26	1090	1116	
Treatments given to New Domiciliary Patients	—	68	68	
Treatments given to Verrucae ...	163	—	163	
Number of Free Treatments at Clinic	406	3751	4157	} Total FREE Treatments given 4200
Number of Free Treatments on Domiciliary visits	—	43	43	
Number of Fee Paid Treatments at Clinic	—	9253	9253	} Total Treatments FEE PAID 9305
Number of Fee Paid Treatments on Domiciliary visits	—	52	52	
Number of Appointments not kept...	55	1206	1261	
Number of Patients fitted with Appliances	86	358	444	
Number of Individual Appliances made	174	494	668	
Number of Patients on Files ...	77	2850	2927*	
O.A.P. — 2823				
Handicapped — 27				
Number of Clinic Sessions	2028			} 2047
Number of Domiciliary Sessions	19			

*The figure of 2927 includes 27 Handicapped persons under the age of 65, and 77 children. The rest are old age pensioners.
Approximately one appointment in ten is not kept.

I am obliged to Mr. E. Jones, Chief Chiropodist, for the following report :—

“1971 was a very good year. A year of progress in numbers of staff, working conditions, and chiropody service to the elderly and physically handicapped population of the Borough.

In January a fourth full-time chiropodist and a part-time clerical assistant were appointed, and August saw the arrival of our fifth full-time chiropodist. This considerably relieved the pressure on the existing staff, so that it was at last possible to consider much-needed extension of the service to those patients who are housebound and are unable to make the journey to the Central Clinic.

A pilot Domiciliary service was therefore begun in October, with two staff chiropodists making home visits during one session each per week. Thus 4% of available treatment time was devoted to the housebound elderly

and disabled, and although the service has been in operation but a short time, there are already signs that it will fulfil an urgent need. It is also expected that by literally keeping these elderly folk on their feet and making them more comfortable to walk and go out of doors, a reasonable degree of general physical and mental health will be maintained, thereby helping to reduce the burden on home nursing and hospital services.

The effect of the additional staff is evident in the considerable increase in the numbers of new patients accepted and in that of total treatments given, whilst the number of appointments not kept was proportionately fewer. The number of special appliances for school children fell slightly compared with the previous year, but this was due to a drop in the number of referrals of new patients from the School Medical Officer during the last quarter.

However, those for adults increased almost threefold. Many new patients were fitted with appliances for the first time, whilst a large number of old patients who found their appliances so beneficial were fitted with new replacements as their original appliances became worn out. Depending on the weight of the patient, we find that the average life of the relatively inexpensive appliances we make is between 12 and 18 months, thereby showing a considerable saving against the cost of orthodox padding and strapping materials over this period of time, besides giving greater comfort and convenience in wear to the patient.

The charge made per treatment was 25p which produced an income of £2,326 over the year. Patients in receipt of a Supplementary Allowance, and all children, continued to be treated free of charge, and no charge was made for any special appliances supplied."

FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Clinic is held in the Central Clinic on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 6.0 p.m. and on Thursdays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m.

I.U.D. (intra-uterine device) clinics were held at Worthing Hospital.

The Youth Advisory Clinic which commenced in 1968 is no longer held as a separate clinic and in 1971 it became integrated with the routine Family Planning sessions.

I am obliged to the Clinic Secretary for supplying the following statistics:—

Number of sessions in Central Clinic	.. ..	227	(181)
Number of I.U.D. sessions in Worthing Hospital	..	79	(22)
Number of new patients seen (excluding transfers)		883	(767)
Number of transfer patients seen	.. ..	187	(152)
Total No. of patients seen (old, new and transfers)		6,655	(5,816)
Total attendances (including visits for supplies only)		7,230*	(6,451)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

* Estimated

The methods of contraception chosen by new patients were:—

Oral (the Pill)	..	..	..	..	447	(489)
Diaphragm	..	..	..	..	159	(139)
I.U.D.	..	..	..	..	148	(66)
Other	..	..	..	..	74	(54)
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					828	(748)
					<hr/>	<hr/>
For consultation only	..	...	..		55	(19)
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					883	(767)
					<hr/>	<hr/>

258 of the 883 new patients (29.2%) were referred by their own doctors. In 1970 it was 30.0%.

The total number of "doctor sessions" in 1971 was 470 (359).
(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

The Clinic Secretary also reports that in addition to giving contraceptive advice, 1,241 cervical smears were taken.

In accordance with the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, the Borough Council has continued to provide (through the F.P.A.) free contraceptive advice and supplies for specified categories of patients in which pregnancy would be detrimental to health. These are:—

1. (a) Within 12 months of last confinement;
(b) After birth of fifth child;
2. Where a medical or gynaecological condition existed which would make a further pregnancy dangerous;
3. Where there was a risk that a further pregnancy would impair health for mental, physical or social reasons.

The annual contribution levied on the Borough Council by the Sussex branch of the F.P.A. was increased on 1st April to £4.85 in respect of each medical case and £2.50 for each non-medical case. Total contributions in 1971 came to £3,612 for 1,080 patients (compared with £2,330 the previous year for 927 patients).

In November, the County Council extended their domiciliary family planning service to Worthing, and the surrounding district, and office accommodation in the health department was made available for occasional use by the doctor and nurse, together with clerical assistance when necessary. This work promises to be a most useful extension to the normal clinic facilities, for it brings family planning advice and practical help into the homes of those who may well need it most.

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES

Under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, nursing homes have to be registered with the County Council. The powers of registration, inspection, etc. have not been delegated to the Borough Council though 33 of the 65 registered nursing homes in West Sussex are in Worthing.

On 31st December, 1971, the 33 homes provided a total of 639 beds and catered for medical, surgical and convalescent cases.

PRIVATE HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY OR DISABLED

These homes have to be registered with the County Council under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. As with nursing homes the powers of registration and inspection, etc. have not been delegated to the Borough Council. On 31st December, 1971, there were 56 such homes in Worthing out of a total of 133 in the County as a whole.

Most of the 918 beds available are occupied by the aged and infirm who need looking after but no actual nursing care. Three homes cater for the blind only and provide a total of 115 beds. Three homes are registered for aged, infirm and disabled (64 beds).

DAY CENTRE FOR THE ELDERLY

The Sidney Walter Centre first opened as a day centre for retired people in April, 1966. It provides recreational facilities (billiards, darts, newspapers, etc.) in warm and comfortable conditions, and is patronised by over 200 persons. Some come daily, others once or twice a week, and others only occasionally. There is no membership as such and all "senior citizens" are free to come and go as they please without payment.

A full-time hostess is present every day, and with the help of two part-time canteen assistants, she dispenses innumerable coffees and teas, and, on average 30 to 50 two course cooked meals each week day. In 1971 approximately 9,000 main meals were served.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Amendment) ACT, 1951

Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No legal proceedings were necessary during the year.

Section 50. Burial of the Dead.

One of the oldest duties of local authorities is to arrange for the disposal of the dead where no suitable arrangements appear to be made. This means that either provision has not been made by a person with the necessary assets or—more frequently the deceased possessed neither money friends nor relatives willing or able to undertake the final duty. Even though death grants are available, the deceased's age or inadequate insurance contributions may invalidate any claim. A local authority may recover as much of the burial costs as possible from any death grant or estate but frequently most, and sometimes all the costs have to be met from the general rate fund.

Nine funerals were arranged during the year, 3 of males and 6 of females, whose ages varied between 48 and 96. Five were in nursing homes at the time of death, being supported by charity aid and 3 were living in individual furnished rooms, subsisting on social security grants. Four were eligible for death grants, none of which covered the full costs and in only 1 instance was the entire cost recovered.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations are undertaken by staff of the Department in connection with teaching appointments and admissions of student teachers to training colleges.

Blood samples are taken for Widal tests on all new employees working in the water department. The following table summarises the work done during the year:—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Borough Water Engineer (Widal tests)	39 (86)	— (—)	39 (86)
Education (Teachers)	6 (3)	4 (3)	10 (6)
Entrants to Training Colleges ..	23 (16)	44 (51)	67 (67)
TOTAL ..	68 (105)	48 (54)	116 (159)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

Seven medical examinations were carried out at the request of other Local Authorities in 1971, including two nursery nursing students for the W.S.C.C.

Prospective employees of the Borough Council complete a detailed statement outlining their past and present health, and this is scrutinised by one of the medical staff. In the event of any unsatisfactory medical history, an examination is carried out or further information is obtained (with the candidate's permission) from his or her own doctor.

The following is a summary of the work done during 1971:—

Health Statements Completed

<i>Department</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Town Clerk	4	2	6
Borough Engineer	17	4	21
Borough Architect	9	2	11
Medical Officer of Health ..	3	12	15
Borough Treasurer	1	9	10
Borough Librarian	—	11	11
Borough Water Engineer ..	2	7	9
Director of Entertainment and Publicity	2	—	2
Borough Education Officer ..	6	4	10
Housing Manager	—	1	1
Justices Clerk's	—	2	2
Total ..	44 (62)	54 (59)	98 (121)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

Part III.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector)

INTRODUCTION

As the proposals for local government reorganisation unfold, the disintegration of the traditional health department becomes certain. The environmental health functions to which this part of the report refers, and which are very largely statutory enforcement duties, will remain with the future district councils.

It also becomes apparent that these duties will remain intact with the exception of food and drugs sampling which is to be administered by county councils after 1974. This means that a career in environmental health is still viable, and in view of further impending legislation on noise control and pollution in various forms, a worth while job can still be done.

Perhaps these changes reflect even more that the work which was originally associated with the prevention of the spread of disease, now aims at achieving an environment affording complete physical and mental well being for its occupiers.

Staff changes during the year were few, and work on the whole proceeded smoothly. One of the Public Health Inspectors, Mr. M. P. Waitt was appointed a Senior Inspector with an authority in Zambia and left at the end of the year. Another student success was also recorded when an R.A.M.C. staff sergeant who had been attached to the department for practical training for two years, not only obtained his Diploma but was awarded a £130 travelling scholarship for his efforts. This with a silver medallist the previous year is no mean record for a comparatively small department.

Visits made for all public health purposes totalled 11,614, and details of these follow.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

General inspections included the following:—

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385	(1,352)
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	(290)
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,135	(2,624)
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,362	(802)
Air Pollution Measurements	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	(185)
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	(115)
Offices and Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	(1,442)
Pest Destruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	(344)
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	(190)
Various Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,757	(3,546)
Interviews and unsuccessful visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	
Food poisoning and infectious disease visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	

775 (783) notices were served and 643 (641) notices complied with.

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

HOUSING

The demand for houses to purchase showed no sign of abating and this and the ready availability of mortgages contributed to the accelerating increase in prices. Small terrace houses now command 30 to 40 times their cost of building 70 to 80 years ago, reflecting the national inflationary trend.

Pride of owner occupation, improvement grants and the variety of do-it-yourself materials have ensured that many of this type of house enjoy greatly extended life. Certainly they fulfil a need for small central accommodation.

Rented houses further declined in number as a result, but unfit property is still encountered among them. Most of these are occupied by elderly tenants on low rents and there has been little incentive to maintain them in proper repair.

One basement where the ceiling height was below 7 feet was closed. How this was missed over the years during surveys is not known, except that it formed part of a privately owned detached house on the sea front, unsuspected of having the underground rooms separately let. Another unfit house was the subject of the owner's undertaking to reconstruct, and Closing Orders were also made on 3 separate houses and on 3 flats in one building. In most instances the tenants were rehoused by the Council. The Orders can be determined on the properties being made fit.

Two dwellings on which Demolition Orders were made formed part of the town's first railway station. After the tenants had been rehoused, demolition was stopped at the literal last minute as the bulldozers moved in, by a Department of Environment Order to include the building among those protected because of historic interest. This action was initiated by local amateur railway enthusiasts who hoped to restore part of the former station and use it as a museum. The realities of economics subsequently prevailed, however, and it now seems likely that the building will continue somewhat as a white elephant unrestored and in the less romantic but more practical role of a store for bedding. The Council's Demolition Orders had to be substituted by Closing Orders as the building cannot now be demolished.

The pressure on small accommodation to rent continued and resulted in the further spread of multi-occupation. Furnished lettings can command higher rents and greater ease of possession than unfurnished tenancies. Many former hotels and guest houses are now let in single rooms to meet this demand and even small terrace houses usually associated with one family occupation are profitably adapted. Many multi-occupied houses are provided with adequate facilities at the outset but increasing numbers are being encountered which are sub-standard.

Complaints from these tenants of harassment and unlawful eviction are received with greater frequency. Most of these can be resolved by suitably advising both parties, but one flagrant contravention involving a woman with two children, resulted in prosecution by the Council and the landlord was fined £20.

In view of the spiralling cost of houses, the decline of unfurnished rented accommodation and the steady influx of single workers, students, separated or divorced women with children and elderly persons without capital, multi-occupation seems likely to spread even more in the future.

Housing Inspections

Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	116	(69)
Total number of dwelling-houses inspected (Public Health Act or Housing Act)	...	...	...	1,239	(1,352)
No. of houses repaired after informal notice	...	...	...	144	(132)
Statutory Notices served:					
(a) Public Health Act, 1936 and 1961	...	...	...	18	(13)
(b) Housing Act, 1957 and 1961	...	...	...	7	(2)
Defects remedied by:					
(a) Owner	...	...	...	15	(6)
(b) Corporation in default	...	...	...	—	(2)
Closing Orders made:					
Houses	...	...	...	5	(9)
Closing Orders determined:					
Houses and Underground rooms	..	..	..	1	(3)
Compulsory Improvements—existing areas:					
Immediate Improvement notices served	...	...	...	—	(—)
Suspended Improvement notices served	...	...	...	—	(—)
Undertaking accepted	...	...	...	—	(—)
Deferred (tenants purchasing or being improved)	...	...	...	—	(—)
Works completed	...	...	...	8	(12)
Compulsory Improvements—not in areas:					
Tenants' representation	...	...	...	3	(4)
Immediate Improvement Notices served	...	...	...	2	(2)
Undertaking accepted	...	...	...	—	(1)
Works completed	...	...	...	—	(4)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

RENT CONTROL

Owners of controlled or regulated tenancies are taking increasing advantage of the means now available to increase rents. 76 applications for qualification certificates were received, 25 of which were granted without delay but some repairs were first required in the remainder.

Few tenants deny the justice of these long overdue increases and it is to be hoped that rents of all unfurnished premises can be brought up to a realistic level as soon as possible.

The principal abuses of high rents again are discovered in the furnished housing sector. Tenants are advised of the powers of the Rent Tribunal when security of tenure for renewed periods can be imposed as well as fixing fair rents. Unfortunately many tenants are loth to incur the landlord's displeasure in making such referrals for fear of reprisals. Local authorities are empowered to refer suitable cases to the Tribunal themselves under the Rent Act 1968 and greater use may have to be made of this power in future to reduce this abuse.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING

Recognition of the need for a touring site within the borough prompted the Council to make overtures to the Caravan Club with a view to the use of 5.8 acres of Council owned land off Titnore Road. The land which at the present is used by a local farmer, is convenient to a main road, but lacks modern drainage and water supply, though the latter could be laid on from a nearby connection. Cesspool drainage from selected waste disposal points about the site would have to be provided—the Club favouring these points rather than the provision of lavatory blocks.

The Club's reactions to the Council's suggestion appeared favourable and it seems likely that the site will be landscaped and provided with the necessary amenities by the Club themselves, who would enjoy a 21-year lease. Whilst it would be mainly restricted to Club members with a permanent warden in charge during the season, part of the site would be available to non-member touring caravanners on short stays.

The only other site in the borough used for touring caravans is part of a 12-acre field at the end of Cote Street which is an ancient highway, originally a coach road over the Downs. This site is the subject of an annual certificate granted by the Caravan Club for its members, which provides for a maximum of 5 caravans stationed there at any one time. Occasional rallies are also held on this field, attracting some 70-80 caravans for the exempted period of 5 days.

Due to its proximity to the Stanhope Lodge Borehole, waste water disposal is not permitted on the site and this and chemical closet contents have to be taken to a disposal gully situated in the farm yard over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away.

Unless more convenient provision is made by the occupier, it is likely that future objection will be made to the continued use of this land for rally purposes.

No problems arose from prolonged stays of gypsy or other travellers—the land which was attractive to such encampment in the past having now been developed for housing.

CLEAN AIR

Public awareness of air pollution intensifies as the benefits of smoke control policies in our large cities have become apparent. Attention is focussed on the detectable fumes from motor vehicles which can build up to nuisance proportions on some main traffic routes. There is still no evidence in this country, however, of harmful constituents of exhaust gases affecting health—unlike the experience of some foreign countries during certain climatic conditions. Nevertheless, increasing concern is expressed about the accumulation of lead from petrol driven engines which can be absorbed by vegetation and crops from the atmosphere. Attempts to reduce lead in petrol seem likely in future.

Monitoring of smoke particles and sulphur dioxide emission from furnaces and domestic grates was continued at the single site at Worthing

Lodge. No significant changes have occurred in the results since the previous year. The quantity of bituminous coal burned continued to decrease because of the popularity of the more efficient smokeless fuels, but there is no doubt that atmospheric pollution would be more noticeable, particularly in winter, if Worthing were not subjected to fresh winds which blow it away.

Nuisance from garden bonfire smoke produced the usual crop of summer complaints. The facilities for free disposal of domestic garden refuse at the Council's Hygiene Unit, Meadow Road, which is open daily 8 a.m.-4.30 p.m. except Sundays, are increasingly used. This must in time have a beneficial effect on reducing bonfire nuisance and irresponsible dumping as the facilities become better known.

Atmospheric pollution by odour is being recognised nationally as a problem which might require future legislation, and in October a Working Party on the Suppression of Odours from Offensive and Other Trades was set up by the Secretary of State for the Environment. Dr. Valentin, Deputy Director of Warren Spring Laboratory, was appointed Chairman and written evidence to the Party was given by the Council.

Eight applications for approval of large industrial fuel installations were considered in accordance with the Clean Air Act 1968.

**Average Quarterly Daily Smoke and SO₂ Readings
at Worthing Sites, 1971**

Site	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
Health Dept.	31(47)	56(140)	11(15)	75(63)	10(9)	36(44)	38(36)	72(50)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)
All figures are in micrograms per cu. metre.

FOOD SAMPLING

Government proposals for the allocation of future district council duties following reorganisation in 1974, indicated that this work which has been carried out by food and drugs authorities—the county council in the case of authorities with a population of less than 40,000—would be enforced by the new county authorities. This seems likely to be the only duty among the existing environmental services carried out by the Council of which it is to be relieved.

A good argument can be made out to justify this as supervision over food chemical quality must be exercised uniformly and this can best be done by fewer larger authorities. District councils are likely to continue to enforce control over contamination or freshness of food, however.

The following tables show details of the food sampled and the unsatisfactory reports, which amounted to 16% of the total.

Food sampled in 1971

				<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
Ice Cream ... ..	...	...	...	10	10	—
Cream and Milk Products	...	...	...	36	32	4
Cheese and Cheese Products	...	...	...	13	12	1
Fruit and Vegetables ...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Spirits, Wines and Beer	...	...	...	10	9	1
Butter and Margarine ...	...	...	...	12	12	—
Medicine and Drugs ...	...	...	...	37	34	3
Cakes and Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	9	4	5
Cordials and Health Drinks	...	...	...	20	18	2
Drink Vending Machines	...	...	...	10	9	1
Sausages ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	1
Meat and Chicken Products	...	...	...	18	8	10
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	13	11	2
TOTAL ...				191	160	31

Irregularities reported in samples

Milk, homogenised ... ..	...	1	Misdescribed as pasteurised milk
Cream ... ..	...	3	Deficient in milk fat
Cheese ... ..	...	1	Contained insufficient cheese
Medicines and drugs	...	2	Misdescribed in Analyst's opinion
		1	Ingredients deteriorated
Canned fruit ... ..	...	1	Incorrectly labelled
Cakes and bread ... ..	...	8	Foreign matter (4), insufficient jam in doughnuts (4)
Cordials ... ..	...	2	Bitter flavour excess saccharin ; contents disdescribed
Vending Machines ... ..	...	1	Deficiency of sugar in cherryade
Sausages ... ..	...	1	Preservative not disclosed
Meat pies and chicken products	9		Insufficient meat content
	1		Contained foreign matter

Most of the irregularities were technical labelling contraventions or comparatively minor matters, with one or two exceptions, and easily remedied. Jam doughnuts made in local bakeries contained insufficient jam to justify the description—in one instance the Public Analyst described the amount as derisory—and the results of this exercise were drawn forcibly to the attention of the bakers concerned. To give them credit, immediate improvements were noted and have been maintained. One baker turned this to good account and subsequently advertised his doughnuts as containing the “most jam”.

Some consumer complaint samples were submitted for analysis and are included in the tables but details of these are given in the next paragraph relating to food complaints. Apart from these, no prosecutions were taken on sample deficiencies during the year. All except 14 samples were taken “informally”.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Government concern about increasing evidence of the sale of unfit or stale food due to confusion about stock rotation, prompted a further reference to the Foods Standards Committee, for the second time in 10 years. The Committee will be investigating manufacturers' coding, usually indecipherable to the retailer and customer, and the advisability of "sell-by" date stamping or open dating of manufacture, for different foods.

The manufacturers fear that unnecessary wastage will occur when out of date but nevertheless still fit food has to be withdrawn. Satisfactory handling and proper storage conditions can also influence the length of saleable life, so the issue is by no means easy to solve. Nevertheless, it remains the retailer's statutory duty to sell only fit food and to institute his own system of indicating date of receipt. The Committee's recommendations will be awaited with interest.

Complaints about food continued to rise and 109 were received compared with 96 in 1970. Of these, 16 however were not substantiated. All complaints were carefully investigated in an attempt to assess the area of blame. Foreign matter of course was the manufacturers' responsibility, but on the nature of it (its association with production—e.g. stones in fruit, burnt dough, grease in bread—or any evidence of carelessness or lack of hygienic handling—cigarette end, glass or adhesive dressing, etc.) depended the seriousness of the offence.

Deterioration through mould growth invariably indicates inefficient turnover system and the guilt cannot always be clearly established between manufacturer and retailer. Clear contraventions are sometimes not taken to court because of the reluctance of complainants to give evidence, though it must be admitted that very few prosecutions are likely to be defended. Taking the matter to court may not only result in the complainant's name being publicly disclosed but the possibility that he might also be subjected to the indignity of cross-examination, and lose any chance of reimbursement which a manufacturer or retailer is usually anxious to give. Nevertheless, many complainants are willing to give evidence if required but each case is considered on its merits.

A number of the large food manufacturers and multiple store proprietors are incurring increasing numbers of convictions for these offences. No system of maintaining a national record of these convictions exists for local authorities, so as a start, the Committee of Chief Public Health Inspectors of Sussex have agreed to pool their own records which are maintained in Worthing, for the information of the courts. The disclosure of previous convictions at a hearing undoubtedly influences the amount of fine imposed. Even so, the maximum of £100 can have little effect on large companies and there seems justification for this to be now increased.

Particulars of food complaints are given below: —

Unfit Food

(Mould or other deterioration)

Meat products	8
Milk, yoghurt, cream and cheese products ...	14
Bread and cake confectionery	8
Fruit and fruit products	6
Butter	3
Margarine	1
Chocolate	1

In addition the following were of sufficiently doubtful fitness or substance demanded to justify withdrawal from sale: —

Lemon swiss roll out of date
Baby food out of date
Carton of cream out of date
Sweet and sour Chinese meal had insufficient lean meat, too much fat
Homogenised milk sold as pasteurised

Foreign Matter Found

Jam: fly, wasp.
Tin of vegetables: wire clip, part of insect, piece of metal, cabbage stalk.
Cereals: moth, carbonised fat, insect.
Cheese and butter: piece of wood, part of insect.
Bread, cakes: old dough (4), pieces of carbonised fat (2), moth, pieces of wood, piece of cardboard, piece of glass (2), piece of fruit, grease, piece of metal, string.
Soup: piece of string.
Yoghurt: piece of rubber (2), cigarette end, stone (2).
Chocolate products: hair, moth.
Tin of fruit: insect (2).
Milk: hairgrip, concrete, bottle top.
Bacon: maggots.
Sweets and sugar: glass, machine grease.
Meat products: piece of metal, cigarette end, carbonised fat.
Chinese meal: piece of metal.
Ice cream: piece of adhesive.

Complants not substantiated

Poor quality chocolate.
Canned rice, insect.
Chicken sandwich not chicken.
Unsound tongue.
Unsound cream (not verified): 3 persons ill allegedly through consumption.
Potatoes slightly green.
Bacon joint unfit (2).
Marzipan did not contain ground almonds (Analyst later confirmed that it did).
Slow cooked turkey stuffing sour.

Although more costly, beef and veal were the most popular meats—7.7 oz. compared with 5.3 oz. of mutton and lamb, and 2.8 oz. of pork, per person per week. Convenience foods, doubtless reflecting more working wives, increased from 22% of the total food expenditure in 1965 to 25% in 1969.

Meat production is not a major industry in Worthing. The throughput at the only slaughterhouse decreased slightly from 13,690 to 13,087 animals—accounted for mainly by fewer sheep and calves. The incidence of disease or other reasons for the rejection of meat also decreased but, even so, over 9 tons of carcase meat or offal had to be condemned. A substantial part of the offal included 44 whole livers and 34 parts—mainly bovine—unfit because of deterioration due to infestations of the notorious “liver fluke”, *fasciola hepatica*.

As in the previous year, viable cysts of the transmissible-to-man parasite “*cysticercus bovis*” were found in one instance, a heifer, the carcase of which was treated by storage in deep freeze for 3 weeks in accordance with the Regulations. Two other carcasses contained degenerated cysts indicating that the infestation was of sufficient age to be non-viable and after trimming the affected parts, the carcasses were released. Normal cooking would destroy active cysts but as sufficient temperatures cannot always be guaranteed within the centre of joints, refrigeration of carcasses for the prescribed period is necessary.

The local authority charge for meat inspection, first introduced in 1963 was reviewed by the Minister and increases were permitted. These took effect in Worthing on the 1st October and now are per animal: —

Beasts	18p
Calves and pigs	5p
Sheep	4p

The income from meat inspection charges totalled £603.82 for the year.

Though the licensing and enforcement of all legislation relating to the slaughtering process, is in the hands of local authorities, Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Officers are taking increasing interest in these activities. Regular inspections are now made by them of the premises. Certain recommendations as a result were incorporated in structural improvements which were carried out to the premises at the department’s request.

All condemned meat and waste offal was removed in enclosed and lockable containers in accordance with Regulations, by an approved processor.

The following table is prepared in accordance with the Ministry requirements: —

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected ...	573	44	221	786	11,463
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>					
Whole carcases condemned...	—	4	10	2	71
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	67	16	3	15	2,214
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	11.7%	45.5%	5.9%	2.2%	19.9%
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcases condemned...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	98
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	0.9%
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Though Worthing has been a “Diseases of Animals Act Authority” for many years, action is seldom called for except in connection with the usual movement licences required under the Act. 1,769 pigs entered the borough under licence—all for slaughter.

Occasionally suspected diseases associated with animals or birds which may be the subject of orders under these Acts but which also have particular significance in contact with humans, are brought to the Department’s attention. In 1970 for example there was a rabies scare which happily proved unfounded and in a previous year, human cases of psittacosis—a disease carried by parrots and similar birds—were clearly contracted through contact with a local pet shop.

Another incident involving psittacosis occurred in September when parakeets despatched to Doncaster from a Worthing livestock importer were found to be suffering from the disease. Immediate inspection of the premises revealed no obvious suspects among the apparently healthy birds but suspicions were revived a few weeks later when preliminary examinations of

dead budgerigars in Cobham, obtained from the same importers, indicated psittacosis. A further inspection and scrutiny of the birds on the premises—on this occasion with the Deputy Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture—failed to produce any significant evidence. Subsequent post mortem examination of the Cobham birds proved negative. Enteritis which can be a symptom of the disease is not infrequently found in imported birds.

Psittacosis nevertheless is a serious disease in humans and from the national statistics, the incidence is increasing. Imported birds can usually be traced as the source of infection.

MILK SAMPLING

The licensing of milk processors and dealers is still required as milk remains a perfect food for the transmission of disease. Thanks to a much improved standard of animal health, properly controlled processing and reasonably speedy distribution methods, this is now one of the safest foods. The only weak link in this chain—the risk of contracting brucellosis from consuming raw milk from affected cows—is being eliminated by the Ministry of Agriculture’s progressive policy of encouraging brucella-free herds. In a comparatively few years the level of the disease is likely to have been reduced to that of tuberculosis, which at one time was the scourge of many cows.

All milk sold in Worthing is heat treated and so is completely safe. Sampling raw supplies before pasteurisation has therefore been discontinued. The usual brief details follow of samples taken.

About 13,000 gallons of raw milk is processed daily at one Dairy, from 130 producers.

Details of licences and samples taken for statutory and biological tests are given:—

Licence holders:					
Dealers	“Untreated”	...	...	—
„	“Pasteurised”	...	...	1	
„	Prepacked Licences	...	...	81	

Biological sample Results:		1968	1969	1970	1971
No. of examples examined for organisms	...	207	185	144	<i>nil</i>
M. Tuberculosis—Positive	...	1	—	—	
Brucella Ring Test—Positive and weakly positive	...	22	25	29	
Brucella Abortus—Positive	...	13	17	16	
Brucella Melitensis—Positive	...	—	—	—	

Samples submitted for turbidity phosphatase, methylene blue tests:—

<i>Designation</i>					<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Untreated	...	...	...	...	—	—
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	65	1
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	10	—
Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	6	—

ICE CREAM

Samples are taken to ensure that proper production and subsequent handling methods have been carried out. The results indicate that mainly this is being achieved, though the potentialities for contamination still exist with open ice cream, especially that sold from mobile vehicles.

Licensing of these vehicles under the Food & Drugs Act 1955 is very much overdue.

Results of samples taken for bacterial quality were:—

<i>Taken</i>	<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
55	20	29	5	1

14 iced lolly samples proved satisfactory.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There is only 1 establishment where slaughtering is carried out to any marked degree and this is so spasmodic, usually to order, to render any regular post mortem inspection of carcasses well nigh impossible. The business is in conjunction with poultry rearing and a small retail greengrocery business. A new preparation room was added during the year enabling poultry dressing to be effected in more hygienic circumstances.

Birds are slaughtered manually.

(1) Number of part time poultry processing premises within the district	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of visits to these premises	...	...	...	...	5
(3) Total number of birds processed during the year	...	...	...	...	500
(4) Types of birds processed—capons and broilers and turkeys	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	less than 1%
(6) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	less than $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.

(Christmas killing period only)

GENERAL FOOD PREMISES

<i>Kinds of Business</i>	<i>No.</i>
Restaurants, Cafes and other premises selling meals and drink	516
Grocers, Dairy Shops	129
Butchers, Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	95
Fruiterers, Greengrocers	78
Bread and Flour, Confectionery	57
Confectioners, Tobacconists, etc.	126

The degree of cleanliness of food shops and restaurants assumes particular importance in residential areas which also attracts non-residents in increasing numbers. Apart from the influx of summer visitors, Worthing is also the regular shopping centre for a large population from the adjoining districts. Public consciousness of food hygiene standards is increasingly noticeable and lack of it results quite rightly in complaints.

It is to the credit of managements that a generally satisfactory standard prevails in the town, for the restriction of space—particularly with regard to refuse storage accommodation—making working life doubly difficult in buildings in the older parts of the town centre.

One out-break with typical symptoms of *clostridium welchii* poisoning—one of the food-borne infections—occurred in a County Council home for the elderly, when 19 residents and 3 staff became affected with diarrhoea and stomach pains—all within a short time of each other. Brisket of beef was suspected but proved negative bacteriologically, though the organism was isolated from 2 patients and 2 staff members who were ill. The senility of some of the residents made enquiries and obtaining specimens difficult.

Clostridium welchii is associated with meat and can often be encouraged to multiply by lengthy cooling or by the practice of reheating meat. Even though in this instance the meat was cooked in small joints, cooled for 2 hours before refrigeration and served cold next day, there were certain opportunities for bacterial growth. Nevertheless the actual cause of the outbreak remains something of a mystery.

Healthy men and animals are capable of carrying the infection and elderly folk living in fairly close contact provide opportunities for the distribution of food-borne organisms. No criticism could be made of the premises which had only recently been built, or the apparent staff hygiene.

It cannot be too often repeated, that preferably food should be prepared fresh, cooked thoroughly and eaten without delay. If it has to be served cold, rapid cooling followed by efficient refrigeration is essential. Reheating is to be avoided, but where unavoidable it must be rapid, thorough and the food quickly consumed.

Two prosecutions were necessary during the year. The kitchens of a private hotel were dirty and contained some dilapidated fittings. 12 summonses were served resulting in a £120 fine. The work was later put in hand and satisfactorily completed.

The other prosecution concerned 2 shops owned by one company where plucked turkeys were exposed for sale on 2 occasions unprotected on a goods display extension outside the shop. This was the first prosecution taken under food handling byelaws made under the Food & Drugs Act 1938, dealing with food liable to contamination. The byelaw was rather more specific than the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, though they only provided for a maximum £5 penalty. The other offence concerned the display of unprotected vegetables at ground level on the forecourt of the other branch shop. Fines of £5 (2) and £20 were imposed and the practices have now ceased.

In most food hygiene prosecutions—save that of smoking which is now well known to be an offence when handling food—an opportunity is given for the contraventions to be informally rectified before proceedings are started.

FOOD VEHICLES AND STALLS

These warrant special mention not only because of the practical difficulties in maintaining standards similar to those adopted in fixed premises for selling the same sort of food, but also because of the noticeable trend towards self-employment by these mobile operators.

Few vehicles are now fleet owned and even the traditional baker's van may be a one-man business using a rented vehicle formerly owned by the company. The control exercised by large companies with their maintenance facilities and a reputation to uphold, has therefore disappeared.

Two proprietors of food vehicles were prosecuted under the Food Hygiene (Markets and Stalls) Regulations 1967. A ramshackle van in which wet fish was prepared and sold was the subject of 8 summonses resulting in a £4 fine on each (£32 total) and one ice cream vendor was fined £15 for failing to wear a clean and washable overall when handling open food.

In March an open air market was opened for 2 days a week on the Corporation owned site of a former clearance area in Surrey Street. The leaseholder of the land agreed to provide satisfactory sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for the stall holders and undertook that no open food should be sold except greengrocery. An exemption was granted from providing stall washing facilities for these as the stalls were sited near the washing and lavatory unit.

The market appears to attract custom and the small opposition to it from local traders quickly disappeared when it was realised that its presence resulted in greater activity and business in the area.

Freshly caught fish continues to be sold from stalls on the beach by Worthing fishermen. This trade varies considerably according to season and abundance of particular fish in the immediate area. Most fishermen observe a fair standard but slackness in disposing of waste offal becomes apparent from time to time.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The only registered premises continued to operate as it has for many years. 4 samples of filling materials were taken and all proved satisfactory.

NOISE

The steady increase in complaints by the public illustrates growing impatience over unnecessary noise. This awareness is heartening, as it is only by the force of public opinion that manufacturers and designers of machinery will incorporate sound proofing measures into their basic designs.

Complaints in 1971 related to 48 sources of noise, 12 more than the previous year. Once again they covered a variety of causes, though noise of music from clubs and hotels affected more persons than any other. One petition signed by 51 persons included noise and noisy activities associated with a club in Newland Road, among other matters. Whilst noise nuisance

undoubtedly had existed, informal representations backed up by nocturnal observations, resulted in some reduction. The matter was partly resolved when the club liquor licence was removed after objections by the residents and closure of the premises for club purposes was ensured when the Council decided to make a planning Discontinuance Order. This was the most satisfactory solution in view of the proximity of the buildings to so many residential dwellings.

Some noise complaints were beyond the scope of the local authority powers, e.g. noisy vehicles or persons entering or leaving premises. An unusual complaint in this category came about as a result of a change over to driver-only omnibuses. One bus which had to reverse into a narrow road to turn round had to be fitted with a continuously operated horn device to warn of reversing. This understandably resulted in complaints from a local resident, particularly as the last bus turned round at 11.25 p.m.

Despite representations to the Company—who insisted that safety regulations on such matters had to be observed, the complainant had to be advised to take private action.

Another complaint which was considered more appropriate for private action referred to unduly lengthy peals of church bells—which though doubtless gladdening the hearts of the practising campanologists and listeners across distant meadows—can be an anathema to adjoining sensitive residents.

The Noise Abatement Act's restriction on advertising chimes from vehicles to the period between 12 noon and 7 p.m. is periodically blatantly disregarded by certain ice cream vendors who seemingly accept the risk of a moderate fine as being compensated by the increased business. One vendor was fined £2 for this offence and until penalties are made more stringent there will be little encouragement to comply with the Act. (The same vendor was fined £15 for serving ice cream without wearing a clean overall.)

All noise complaints have to be investigated carefully to assess the extent of nuisance caused, the measures which could be adopted if confirmed, and the hardship of so doing. Instances which would make good court material are usually resolved without difficulty but those where the outcome would be doubtful demand the greater investigation and observation.

One of the latter concerned the noise of vehicles starting up at 6.30 a.m. in a road haulage and contractor's depot. After ensuring that all possible steps were taken that no undue noise arose from this operation and that vehicles were mechanically sound, it had to be accepted that 6.30 a.m. was not an unreasonable hour for the company to commence operations.

Noise from building operations resulted in 9 complaints. Though these activities may be of short duration the intensity can be acute. Invariably the management accept the need to keep noisy activities to a minimum but operatives themselves tend to neglect to use noise suppression equipment. Constant education, however, is proving beneficial in this respect.

RODENT CONTROL

This work continued unremittingly and uneventfully. The traditional anti-blood coagulant poisons were regularly used successfully and again there was no evidence of the immunity which has been reported from increasing areas in the country.

The number of reports from the public show that few reminders of the Corporation's services need to be publicised and the two rodent operatives are kept incessantly occupied. Sewer baiting was again carried out during 2 periods when fluorocetamide was left in 113 manholes.

Disturbing infestations have occurred in newly completed houses where a drain or ventilation pipe was improperly sealed or gaps left in cavity walls. Several new householders were disturbed by rats in the roof space having gained access in this manner. Rats are normally attracted to building sites where workmen's food fragments are not infrequently plentiful.

Mice have proved increasingly troublesome of latter years and are threatening to become as big a food contaminant as rats especially in canteens and food shops. The spasmodic eating habits of these creatures make baiting more difficult and only the more extreme poisons such as zinc phosphide which require only small doses for lethal effect, prove satisfactory. Tracking dust containing the organo-chlorine poison can prove effective in certain circumstances.

It is essential that food scraps do not attract mice and emphasis on hygienic cleaning is essential.

Details of work done:—

No. of complaints—Rats	...	...	...	...	414	(356)
Mice	...	...	...	...	381	(335)
No. of premises cleared of rodents	...	...	...	...	782	(746)
No. of visits	...	...	...	...	2,665	(2,501)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district ..	42,968	53
2. (a) total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1885	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	370	—
(ii) Mice ..	369	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	673	107
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	45	5
(ii) Mice ..	15	—

GENERAL PEST CONTROL

Many business and commercial proprietors now have contracts with pest control companies. This ensures that regular surveys are made as well as immediate treatment on request. These measures are vital in food premises where certain pests can soon become ensconced.

This regular servicing cannot be done by the Department who only employ 1 assistant for such work. The bulk of his duties therefore are concerned with domestic infestation with occasional requests from business premises. A charge for time and materials used is made for the latter.

Treatment is usually restricted to the “public health” pests such as fleas, lice, bed bugs—still occasionally encountered even in Worthing—and cockroaches. Advice is given on ants, carpet beetles or other household pests which can be treated by the occupier himself—severe infestations or instances of special difficulty are, however, treated without charge.

Nuisance from wasps’ nests reached the usual acute proportions during the late summer and early autumn. Though treatment can only be given where the nest is accessible from the ground—and likely therefore to be a particular hazard—a flat charge of £1 is made. If householders want nests destroyed in more remote places, advice on other pest operators is given.

The public are quick to report any evidence of wasps’ nests. One old lady was so concerned to discover suspected activity in her roof one weekend that she dialled 999 for police assistance. This could only happen in Worthing!

282 visits for treatment were made during July, August and September and over 300 residents took advantage of free insecticide powder supplied at the Department’s general office, for “do-it-yourself” treatments.

Feral and wood pigeons become increasingly difficult urban pests to control and 86 complaints about their nuisance were received. Whilst most people subscribe to their destruction provided this is humane—and not within sight—the few who persist in feeding and harbouring them make any general control measures difficult without a statutory duty, and destruction has to be as unobtrusive as possible. Not infrequently traps are interfered with and birds released by misguided but well-meaning members of the public.

Once again because of the lack of suitable staff for this work, the contract with Rentokil was renewed for the 5th year. 450 pigeons were destroyed—177 by trapping and 273 by shooting, mainly at night. This kill makes little noticeable reduction to overall numbers but at least complainants are visited and birds destroyed if roosting on particular premises at night.

Many complaints refer to wood pigeons about which the contractor can take little action. The rather negative advice of self help by plant and crop protection can only be given in these circumstances.

Increasing evidence exists of the spreading urban rabbit population. Having largely forsaken burrows for their habitat, these pests are breeding under garden sheds or other buildings affording shelter in towns. Some occupiers of these buildings either cannot or will not take the appropriate destructive action and whilst the Pest Act 1954 requires occupiers of land to take reasonable steps to remove rabbits, its enforcement is with the Ministry of Agriculture whose officers are concerned only when agricultural land is affected.

The department maintains a list of individuals who will visit to try to destroy rabbits and pigeons where possible, on a purely private basis.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

No such premises have existed in the borough for many years.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

Visits were made in connection with the following during the year:—

Riding Establishments Act 1964—4 licensed premises, Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964—10 registered premises, Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963—2 licensed premises, Pet Animals Act 1951—9 licensed premises.

One of the few instances of power given to a public health inspector to act on his own authority—section 79 of the Public Health Act 1936, removal of offensive accumulations—was invoked following a fire in which a detached bungalow was almost totally destroyed. The owner-occupier, a 75-year-old recluse known to the department, died in the fire and there were no known relatives or administrators.

The rubble was so offensive that undoubted nuisance was caused to adjoining residents. It was also suspected that valuable evidence of the deceased's affairs existed in the remains and accordingly, after suitable notice, Corporation workmen spent all one weekend clearing the site of rubble at a cost of £300. This was eventually recovered from the deceased's estate which amounted to £47,000—administered by the Treasury Solicitor. As no relatives were found, the state benefited.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Act requires a separate annual report to be made on the local authority's work, by the 31st March following. This has been done but as Public Health Inspectors carry out the general inspections required, brief reference is made in this report.

Safety, health and welfare in all places of work—offices, shops, factories or other premises—is to be the subject of the Robens Committee report due to be published in 1972. A multiplicity of legislation now exists covering various types of employment in industry and whether it is all being enforced to the best advantage, is doubtful.

It seems unlikely, however, that the present duties of local authorities so far as offices and shops are concerned, will be affected.

Periodic visits to these premises appears to be justified as the contraventions show, and once again these were remedied informally.

All notified accidents—26—were investigated but most appeared to be the results of employees' own momentary lack of concentration in carrying out routine movements. Seven reports of contraventions of the regulation affecting hoists and lifts were received from inspecting engineers. These matters were dealt with after informal action.

Analysis of Persons Employed in registered premises by workplace:—

Class of workplace	Numbers of persons employed
Offices	3,991
Retail shops	4,002
Wholesale departments, warehouses	236
Catering establishments open to the public	861
Canteens	52
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	9,142
Total males	3,786
Total females	5,356

Analysis of Contraventions:—

Section	Number of contraventions found	Section	Number of contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 24	15	Eating facilities .. —
5	Overcrowding —	16	Floors, passages and stairs 29
6	Temperature 11	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery 4
7	Ventilation —		Lifts and Hoists ... 5
8	Lighting 7	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery —
9	Sanitary conveniences .. 34	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery —
10	Washing facilities .. 22	23	Prohibition of heavy work —
11	Supply of drinking water —	24	First aid—general provisions 14
12	Clothing accommodation —		
13	Sitting facilities .. —		
14	Seats (sedentary workers) —		
			Total 150

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Routine inspections under those parts of the Act enforced by the local authority, revealed little to justify serious comment. It is possible that the factory inspectorate will be responsible for the enforcement of all the Act in the future, depending upon the Robens Committee recommendations.

Details of action taken during the year:—

Factories Act, 1961—Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	325	277	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	68	72	1
TOTAL	414	354	2

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	4	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) insufficient	2	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	14	12	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	—	—
TOTAL	20	18	—	—

Outworkers

Five firms employ 12 persons working in their own homes, whose names and addresses are required to be notified to the Council. In the event of work being carried on in unsatisfactory premises, the Council has power to require its discontinuance.

WORTHING CREMATORIUM

The growing popularity of cremation as an aesthetic and hygienic mode of disposal has fully justified this service. Additional cremators were brought into use during the year to cope with demand.

All cremation documents have to be meticulously checked by the medical referees (your Medical Officer of Health and medical staff) and in 1971 there were 3,367 of these compared with 3,510 in 1970, 3,034 in 1969, and 2,606 in 1968 when the crematorium first opened.

In Worthing cremation is now the method of disposal chosen for over 78% of all deaths.

MORTUARY

Increasing use was also made of this facility during the year and 337 post-mortem examinations were carried out. Many of these were on elderly persons whose death though of natural causes required greater investigation. A few were victims of road accidents or death by suicide.

The building and its attendant are both ageing but continue to give very good service. It is anticipated that both will retire in a year or so when the new hospital extensions incorporating mortuary facilities are completed.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The extension of sewers in connection with redevelopment and the policy of grant aid to private owners for connections to main sewers to replace cesspools, helped to reduce further the numbers of properties not connected to main drainage.

For the remaining 200 cesspools, many of which are situated in the more rural locality of High Salvington, the Council agreed to obtain Department of Environment approval to key sector expenditure which would involve progressive sewer extensions annually in order to bring main drainage within a reasonable distance of most cesspools. This policy is to be welcomed for a point has been reached when virtually no further cesspools can be eliminated without the provision of trunk sewers.

Work commenced on the major sewer relief scheme, required by the surcharging of major sewers as a result of the development of Worthing over the years. To avoid as much surface disruption as possible, the tunnelling technique of sewer laying is being adopted. This work is carried out by contract under the direction of the Borough Engineer. Work should be completed in 1973.

Waste disposal is presenting increasing problems nationally. Greater variety of packaging materials—some of them indestructible—imposes heavier burdens on the traditional disposal methods. Land suitable for tipping in urban areas becomes increasingly scarce and whatever means are adopted for treating refuse, some residue remains for ultimate disposal on to land.

The Decoy Farm tip now receives the bulk of the tailings from the Compost Plant and certain local trade refuse. Even this material has encouraged fly infestation in the area and complaints from nearby residents have increased. Proper and speedy coverage with top soil in conjunction with insecticidal treatment, will reduce any nuisance.

Free facilities for the reception of garden and other domestic refuse brought in by residents to the Hygiene Unit, Meadow Road have proved increasingly popular. The Unit which is under the Borough Engineer's control is open for this purpose between 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. every day except Sunday.

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supply undertaking is owned and managed by the Borough Council. I am indebted to the Water Engineer, Mr. H. A. Leader, for the following report: —

1. Examination of all water samples has been carried out in the laboratory of the Brighton Water Department.

2. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality during the year.

3. Bacteriological examination of the raw waters was made at weekly intervals except at Burpham Pumping Station where samples were examined daily. The treated waters at all stations have been examined on a similar basis. The total number of raw and treated water samples taken from the pumping stations together with a summary of the bacteriological results obtained is shown below: —

	Raw Water	Treated Water
No. of samples examined	896	1,061
No. showing presence of Coliform Organisms in 100 ml.	492	12
No. showing E. Coli present in 100 ml.	411	6
No. showing Coliform Organism absent from 100 ml. ...	404	1,049

Abbreviated chemical examinations were carried out at weekly intervals throughout the year on all raw waters and a general chemical and mineral examination has been made at regular intervals on the Undertaking's sources.

Bacteriological examinations together with chloramine determinations have also been made on 262 samples of water from service reservoirs. All were satisfactory.

A total number of 3,306 samples were examined during the year, four of which were deposits.

4. Since all waters are obtained from the chalk there is little likelihood of any plumbo-solvent action and no evidence of such action is apparent.

5. Chlorination with or without post-ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously with the exception of the pumping stations at Northbrook, Stanhope Lodge and Burpham Nos. 3 and 4 boreholes where super and dechlorination is utilised before the addition of ammonia to form chloramine in the final treated water.

6. 40,100 properties in the Borough are supplied from the Corporation's Water Undertaking, the population totalling 87,780.

No dwellings in the Borough are supplied by means of a standpipe.

7. The natural fluoride content of the water lies between 0.07 and 0.08 milligrams per litre.

SWIMMING BATHS

Private swimming pools have become increasingly popular and two of the town's largest employers—the Excess Insurance Company and the Temperance Permanent Building Society—each provide very good pools among the sports facilities for their staffs. These and other pools are sampled periodically for bacteriological purity. Advice is given as required on treatment and maintenance problems.

The Aquarena has surely justified itself in view of the continuing demand on its services, as the attendance statistics show. I am obliged to Mr. David Easton, Director of Entertainments and Publicity, for the following details:—

Public attendances	...	...	...	...	232,828	(241,056)
Borough and County Schools	...	...	...	...	58,684	(55,989)
Private Schools	...	...	...	...	1,512	(1,512)
Club Night attendances	...	...	...	...	79,980	(72,940)
Swimming Galas	...	...	...	...	12,700	(8,600)
TOTAL					385,704	(380,097)

The public attendances comprised:—

Adult swimmers	...	...	...	...	70,674	(75,058)
Child swimmers	...	...	...	...	133,332	(137,658)
Spectators	28,822	(28,340)
TOTAL					232,828	(241,056)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

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Part IV.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL POPULATION

The number of children on the rolls of maintained schools at the end of 1971 had risen slightly compared with the previous year: —

Type of school	Number of schools		Number on roll	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Primary	15	15	5938	6146
Secondary:				
Grammar	3	3	1834	1819
Modern	5	5	2926	3098
Special	1	2	138	231
Fitz-Alan Howard Centre ...	1	1	6	14
Total	25	26	10842	11308

The children attending the special units (the partially hearing at Downsbrook Primary School and the emotionally disturbed at the Remedial Centre) are included in the above figures. Those attending the Remedial Centre, whether part-time or full-time, remain on the registers of their own schools.

In addition to the 25 maintained schools and the Fitz-Alan Howard Centre, there were in Worthing in 1971 four independent schools providing full-time education (day or boarding). This excludes private day nurseries and playgroups, some of which have nursery school facilities.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The arrangements for the medical examination of school children remained unchanged, every child being seen routinely at least three times during school life, normally at 5-6 years, 11-12 years and at 14 plus.

Under the 1944 Education Act a Local Education Authority may make available to independent schools some or all of the facilities of the School Health Service, and medical inspections are being regularly carried out at Broadwater Boys' Preparatory School and the girls' school of the Convent of Our Lady of Sion.

At medical inspections the school doctors look for abnormalities and defects, and if necessary arrange for further observation or treatment. Sometimes reference to a hospital specialist is necessary. In every case the family doctor is kept fully informed.

In addition to the three routine medical inspections, children may be given a special examination at the request of the teacher or parents when there is some particular matter for concern. These special examinations may be done in the school or at the clinic.

Defects found at an examination which do not require treatment are usually noted for observation in a years' time. Pupils receiving treatment or with defects requiring observation are re-examined yearly.

At periodic medical inspection 2,326 pupils were examined compared with 2,871 in 1970. The general physical condition was again recorded as satisfactory in 100%. At these inspections 237 children (10.2% of those examined) were found to require treatment for some condition. As in previous years the commonest defect discovered was impaired visual acuity. 116 such children were referred for treatment—49.0% of those with defects and 4.0% of all who were examined.

Vision testing is carried out at the three routine inspections during a child's school life, and also in addition at age 8, 16 and 17 (if still at school). All children found to have defective vision are seen yearly until known to be under the regular care of an ophthalmologist or optician, should this be necessary.

Every endeavour is made to test the vision of very young children. This may not be easy because they are often too shy to co-operate, or they may not yet know their capital letters. By using an "E" card or picture card, however, reasonably accurate testing can be done, though sometimes great patience is needed.

The following table gives the numbers and percentages of children examined and requiring treatment over the past five years:—

Year	No. of children examined	Total No. requiring treatment	% requiring treatment	No. with visual defects requiring treatment	% with visual defects requiring treatment
1967	2709	275	10.1	172	6.2
1968	2751	314	11.4	189	6.8
1969	3127	335	10.7	171	5.5
1970	2871	284	9.9	139	4.9
1971	2326	237	10.2	116	4.0

Table A on page 96 shows the number of children referred for treatment in the various age groups.

In 1970 special inspections numbered 146 and reinspections 370 (see table B on page 96).

Table D on page 97 gives the number and type of defects found at both periodic and special examinations which required treatment or observation.

Cleanliness Inspections:

These are carried out by the school nurses every term in the infant and junior schools. Routine examinations of secondary school children have not been made for many years, though individual older pupils are seen from time to time and classes of children of any age are examined at the request of a Head Teacher.

The table below and table C on page 96 give details.

Year	Total number of individual examinations	Total number of individual children found to be infested
1962	4,267	6
1963	5,772	8
1964	10,724	5
1965	8,446	7
1966	6,325	4
1967	4,565	9
1968	3,525	8
1969	3,925	16
1970	20,860	141
1971	11,009	15

MEDICAL TREATMENT

School Clinics:

Except for the Child Guidance Clinic, all are held in the main clinic premises in Stoke Abbott Road behind the Town Hall. The services are also available to pre-school children under section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946; and the statistics are given separately on page 41 et seq. In the tables and figures which follow the numbers include both pre-school and school age children.

(a) *Minor Ailments Clinic*:

A clinic is held each morning to deal with common minor infections of the skin, eye or ear. The children are normally referred from school medical inspections, or are sent in by teachers or health visitors. Sometimes they are brought along by parents. These clinics also form a clearing house for the preliminary investigation of all types of defect. They have been found particularly useful for treating verrucae. During the year 131 children made 570 attendances. A comparison with earlier years is shown below:—

Total number of attendances:

1962	...	...	...	...	160
1963	...	...	...	...	168
1964	...	...	...	...	170
1965	...	...	...	...	186
1966	...	...	...	...	200
1967	...	...	...	...	225
1968	...	...	...	...	133
1969	...	...	...	...	293
1970	...	...	...	...	468
1971	...	...	...	...	570

(b) *Physiotherapy Clinic:*

The physiotherapist holds sessions in the clinic on two afternoons each week. Children are referred for treatment by the school doctors and by general practitioners.

The following figures summarise the work of the physiotherapist during the year:—

New patients treated	...	...	139	(58)
Old patients treated	...	...	26	(33)
Total number treated (new and old)			165	(91)
Total number of attendances	...		637	(504)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

(c) *Eye Clinic:*

This is held every Tuesday afternoon. Refraction is carried out and spectacles prescribed when necessary. Most of the children seen have impaired vision due to refractive errors. Some have squints. During the year 7 children with squints needed operative treatment and many were treated by the orthoptist (see below).

Number of sessions	...	...	36	(39)
New patients seen	...	...	126	(123)
Old patients seen	...	...	149	(144)
Total number seen (new and old)	...		275	(267)
Total number for whom glasses prescribed	...	...	80	(95)
Total number of attendances	...		406	(427)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

(d) *Orthoptic Clinic:*

Treatment by the orthoptist is given in the clinic on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, and all day on Monday. The children concerned have all been referred by a Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Orthoptic treatment consists essentially of stereoscopic exercises for the muscles controlling eye movements in an attempt to give binocular vision. The instruments used for this are called synoptophores. A squinting eye, untreated, may cause double vision, but more usually vision is suppressed and the eye becomes useless and blind for all practical purposes. Treatment is most effective between the ages of 4 and 6.

Number of sessions	...	...	159	(171)
New patients treated	...	...	88	(87)
Old patients treated	...	...	68	(93)
Total number treated (new and old)			156	(180)
Total number of attendances	...		550	(474)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

(e) *Speech Therapy Clinic:*

The Speech Therapist who devoted six of her ten sessions to children attending Worthing schools resigned in July. Details of the work for the first 7 months of the year are as follows:—

Number of children referred by					
(a) School doctors	...	...	...	12	(21)
(b) Teachers	...	...	...	3	(51)
(c) Others	...	...	...	23	(30)
				38	(102)

Number of sessions held					
(a) In Clinic	...	...	...	1	(21)
(b) In George Pringle School	...	...	...	19	(28)
(c) In other schools	...	...	...	83	(151)
(d) Home Visits	.	..	..	37	(—)
				130	(200)

Number of children treated (new patients)	...	19	(53)
Number of children treated (old patients)	...	159	(300)
Total number of attendances (new and old)			
at Clinic and schools	...	458	(709)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

(f) *Child Guidance Clinic:*

The Child Guidance Clinic in Southey Road is under the direction of a Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. M. Aldridge, and open each week day.

Children are usually referred to the Child Guidance Clinic by school doctors or general practitioners, but access is directly and freely available to teachers and parents.

The Worthing clinic serves a wide area and the work summary which follows only refers to children living or attending schools in the Borough, details of which have been kindly supplied by the Child Guidance Clinic:—

1. Referral:

Referred by	5 years & under		6-11 years		12-16 years		17 years & over		All ages		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
School Medical Officer ...	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	5
Courts and Probation Officers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents and others ...	1	1	10	3	11	5	1	2	23	11	34
General Practitioners ...	3	2	15	3	4	6	—	—	22	11	33
Social Services Dept. ...	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	3	3	6
Head Teachers ...	—	—	10	1	4	4	1	1	15	6	21
Education Department ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Hospitals ...	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	3	2	5
Health Visitors ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Educational Psychologist .	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	8	1	9
Others ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
Totals	5	3	47	11	26	21	3	3	81	38	119

From this table it will be seen that General Practitioners and parents were the largest sources of referral. Half the children were in the age range 6-11, and there were four times as many boys referred as girls in this age group.

2. Investigation:

Number of children investigated at the Child Guidance Clinic during the year and found to be:

(a) In need of child guidance help	...	...	...	82
(b) Not in need of child guidance help	...	...	...	23
(c) Educationally sub-normal	...	...	...	1
Total				106

3. Treatment:

No. of children treated during year	...	...	...	57
No. of children awaiting treatment on 31.12.71	...	...	...	11

I am indebted to Dr. Aldridge for the following report on the work of the Clinic in 1971:—

“There has been a continued increase in referrals to the clinic, and those from Worthing have increased proportionately. There has been perhaps an increased tendency for parents to seek advice as to their management in contrast to reporting always on the child’s behaviour; a number of parents seem to have been able to have a better relationship with their children, without the child having been seen at all, by means of informed discussion at the clinic.

The Worthing Clinic serves a large area, of course, stretching from Littlehampton to Southwick along the coast, and as far inland as Arundel, Henfield and Storrington. This makes for difficulties of access especially with disimproved transport facilities. We have experimented with decentralisation in order to overcome this difficulty and whilst the administrative centre of the clinic remains in Worthing we have a social worker visiting both Shoreham and Littlehampton and seeing parents at the health centres there.

The type of problem that presents is by no means exclusively one requiring the attention of a doctor and with the competent team of social workers, which I am fortunate to have, a third of the clinic work is handled by them entirely on their own initiative. I think this pattern of working, in which one uses the skills of trained workers in this way to economise in medical man hours, is likely to be one that will increasingly present itself in the medical management of the future.”

(g) *Obesity Clinic:*

This Clinic is held at the Central Clinic, under the supervision of Dr. A. M. Lowry, School Medical Officer.

The treatment consists of a combination of physiotherapy, psychotherapy, regular weighing, diet control and where necessary the use of Ponderax tablets. It is not proposed to use at any time the habit forming drugs, particularly the amphetamine group, so as to avoid the risk of addiction.

Dr. Lowry reports:—

“This clinic held once a fortnight caters for the ever increasing problem of the overweight schoolchild.

36 children made 117 attendances, and 12 girls and 2 boys were discharged as having lost enough weight to conform to normal for their height and build.

Children enthusiastic about slimming lose weight steadily and very successfully. Those brought by their mothers, or sent by their doctors rarely co-operate sufficiently to prove successful patients, and of course it is always necessary to have full co-operation of parents and school to maintain a strict and correct diet.

Obviously a lot more general education of both adults and children concerning the dangers of obesity and the need for combating it is urgently required."

(h) *Enuresis Clinic:*

This is also held at the Central Clinic under Dr. Lowry's supervision. She reports:—

"This continues to be a popular and well-attended clinic—instances of children under treatment failing to keep their appointments are rare. The introduction of a new medicine into the scope of treatments has shown gratifying results although there is obviously still a place for the old forms of therapy.

74 children made a total of 351 attendances during 1971—14 girls and 29 boys being admitted as new patients. Many of these new patients are referred to the clinic by their own general practitioners.

13 girls and 26 boys were discharged cured—having had a final check-up three months after the conclusion of treatment.

New treatments have dispensed with the need to use the cumbersome pad and buzzer unless this is specifically requested by the mother. The clinic is a pleasant one to supervise because of the satisfaction ensured by all concerned following 'a cure', often in a surprisingly short time."

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Report of the Area Dental Officer:

"Progress in dental health can be measured by an improvement in the filling/extraction ratio. In this respect it can be said that the year has been one of increasing success. Progress in dental health, however, can also be shown by an improvement in the figures for prevention, e.g. the ratio of number inspected, to the number not requiring treatment. Here we have made little progress. Prevention of dental disease which, to a large extent is self inflicted, should be the goal in dental public health.

Despite the lack of a hygienist the number of topical fluoride applications has increased, and ultimately this should help improve the situation. On its own however, treatment in the surgery is but a small part of prevention. Most of it, to be of any lasting benefit, should be in the home. Every opportunity is therefore taken by the staff to recommend fluoride tablets in this very low fluoride area, the use of a fluoride toothpaste and brushing after breakfast and after the last thing to eat at night, avoidance of between meal snacks, and keeping appointments for regular dental check-ups. If possible, topical fluoride applications and other preventive therapy should also be carried out.

The new format for the annual returns gives more meaningful statistics, and it is interesting to note that in an urban area such as this, which has a very favourable dentist/population ratio, 16% of all schoolchildren are availing themselves of the Local Authority dental service."

The statistics which follow are for schoolchildren only and refer to 1971 (those in brackets are for 1970). Further details of treatment given (including orthodontic treatment) will be found in Tables E and F on pages 98 and 99.

School Inspections:

Number of half-day sessions ...	...	...	40	(43)
Number of children inspected	...	...	10,217	(9,875)
Average number of children seen per inspection .			255.4	(229.0)
Number referred for treatment	...	...	3,848	(3,314)
Number actually treated	...	...	1,105	(1,212)

In 1971 all children in Worthing schools (except absentees) had a dental inspection, and the total number now accepting treatment from the Local Authority School Dental Service is 1,853 (16%).

Dental Treatment:

Number of half-day sessions at clinic ...	...	744	(487)
Number of half-day sessions at mobile dental clinic		348	(—)
Number of attendances made	...	5,426	(4,226)
Average attendance per session	...	7.2	(8.3)
Number of failed or cancelled appointments	...	713	(841)
Percentage of failed or cancelled appointments: —			
	Clinic	—	15%
	M.D.U.	—	13%
	Overall	—	13%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The Education Act of 1944 made it the duty of every Local Education Authority to find out what children in the area needed special educational treatment. This "ascertainment" remains one of the most important functions of the School Medical Officer. All handicapped children over the age of two are his concern, and he maintains his supervision throughout their school life.

Table G on page 100 shows the number of handicapped children requiring special educational treatment in each of the ten categories. At the end of 1971 there were 128 children on the registers of special schools (96 day pupils and 32 boarders) compared with 100 in 1970. This increase is accounted for by the inclusion for the first time of the severely subnormal children attending Highdown School (see below). In addition one child was in full-time attendance at the partially hearing unit in Downsbrook County Primary School. There were also 26 emotionally disturbed children attending part-time at the Remedial Centre in Richmond Road. No children were being educated in hospital but four were receiving home tuition.

During the year 15 children were assessed as needing special educational treatment and 10 were suitably placed. Eight were still awaiting placement at the end of the year. The 15 children who were assessed comprised 11

educationally subnormal, one maladjusted, one defective speech and two delicate.

Deaf and Partially Hearing Children:

The testing of hearing (as of vision) is best done soon after a child begins school though it is, of course, more time consuming at this age. The majority of the 1,864 children who were routinely tested in 1971 were school entrants aged 5 though some were older. Several children had to be tested more than once, but none had to be referred for further audiological investigations. The method used to test children's hearing is called "sweep-testing", and is done by School Nurses using a pure-tone audiometer. Full-scale audiometric testing for every child would be very time consuming and the "sweep-testing" method enables larger numbers of children to be seen at one session. Each child is tested individually and each ear separately. Four frequency levels within the range of normal speech are used at a fixed intensity of 20 decibels.

There was one Worthing child attending full-time and five aged 4-11 years attending part-time at the Special Unit for partially hearing children which is situated within the precincts of Downsbrook County Primary School. They are taught by a qualified Teacher for the Deaf using specialised equipment, but integrate with normally hearing children for three sessions each week.

Three partially hearing children were at special residential schools.

Educationally Subnormal Children :

On 1st April 1971, in accordance with the Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970, responsibility for severely subnormal children (previously considered ineducable) passed from health to education authorities. In Worthing 35 children (22 boys and 13 girls) who were attending the Durrington Training Centre, overnight became pupils of the Highdown School. The names have changed, the children, staff and buildings are the same.

Was the administrative upheaval justified? Probably yes, for although a very great deal has been done in recent years by progressive health authorities, teachers, children and parents will surely benefit by knowing they now belong in the educational mainstream. The stigma "unsuitable for education in schools" has gone, and movement between schools catering for varying degrees of handicap has become very much easier with the removal of all legal formalities.

Maladjusted Children:

Day educational treatment of emotionally disturbed children is provided at the Remedial Centre in Richmond Road. I am grateful to the Teacher-in-Charge, Mrs. E. Field, for the following report on the work of the Centre during the year: —

"Children attend the Remedial Centre for sessions varying from one to four each week. At the present time there are 55 children attending, 46 boys and 9 girls, of Infant, Junior and Secondary age.

Children who are at present attending the Centre fall into these categories: —

- (a) Nine school refusers, not to be confused with the truant, who often enjoys his truancy. This group of children, refusing to go to school, are suffering from acute separation anxiety. Some are depressed, and many of them find it difficult to travel to the Centre alone and are sometimes accompanied by mothers, who at first will stay with the child during the session.
- (b) Six withdrawn children, who find difficulty in mixing with the group and try to hide away in some corner.
- (c) Eight with physical disorders such as asthma, eczema, and enuresis.
- (d) Four hyperactive children, who are difficult to settle for short periods and are often noisy.
- (e) Eight with problems of lying, stealing and truanting.
- (f) Nine with educational difficulties, mostly reading and number.
- (g) Ten with behaviour problems within the home and school.
- (h) One Chinese boy with very little knowledge of English.

Each child spends part of the session doing school work. Concentration is mainly in reading and results have been very encouraging. There is a wide range of books and educational apparatus for the Infant, Junior and Secondary range of children. The rest of the session will in part depend on what the children decide to do, but some activities are directed. They are given opportunities for talking in a group, to a teacher, or to any visitor who happens to be at the Centre.

Activities include woodwork, cooking in the kitchen, painting and the making of collages, chess and draughts, bridge (some of the older group have formed a foursome), radio programmes, record player, tape recording, the Language Master for help with reading, dressing-up clothes, drama and dance, the Wendy house and doll's house with furniture, a variety of games. Physical activities include table tennis, trampoline, boxing and punch ball. Outdoor sports are restricted owing to lack of outdoor space, but occasional visits to the parks are made for football and cricket.

The needs of the children differ, and for those who are experiencing difficult home conditions and are emotionally deprived, special management is needed. The disruptive child needs to be cared for in a special way and requires a lot of individual attention and affection. During my many years at the Centre I have found that only through a loving relationship can these children become integrated in the group and returned to school. Almost daily we have visits from past pupils who often say how important the relationships they made at the Centre were to them at that particularly difficult period in their lives. We are always pleased to see these former pupils and give them help and support from time to time when this becomes necessary.

We have a long waiting list but have to resist pressure on admitting too many due to lack of space and the nature of the work. The behaviour of maladjusted children is unpredictable and at times violent. Small groups are essential if progress is to be made in their social development and educational attainment."

Spastic Children :

The Worthing, Littlehampton and District Spastics Society continued to run the FitzAlan Howard Day Centre in Pavilion Road.

I am grateful to Mrs. A. Symonds, Teacher-in-charge at the Centre, for the following report:—

“At the beginning of 1971 there were 15 children attending the Centre, five under school age, the rest from 5 to 11 years old. Seven were grossly handicapped physically, eight severely subnormal mentally. Only two could walk unaided. Eight were almost entirely without speech and a further five severely retarded in speech for physical or mental reasons.

Two children were accepted at Ingfield Manor School at Easter, one as a boarder, the other as a day-pupil. We were particularly pleased about the second child, as she is grossly handicapped, unable to sit unaided, no use of limbs and no speech. We expected a refusal when she went for interview and were delighted that she was accepted, and though younger than most children at entry, the Headteacher decided to take her immediately in view of severe handicaps. Both these children are in the experimental Peto class.

Two other children left during the year, one to Chailey, the other to Fordwater. Both of these had had trial periods in the schoolroom, but were found unsuitable for this kind of education.

During the year four children were accepted into the Centre, two in the schoolroom and two in the nursery. Of these two were spastic, one spina bifida and hydrocephalus, and one muscular dystrophy, so that by the end of the year the nursery were dealing with seven children, some part-time, five grossly handicapped and severely sub-normal, two less physically handicapped, but mentally severely sub-normal.

The schoolroom had six children, two spina bifida and hydrocephalus, one muscular dystrophy and three spastic. Only one could walk unaided, and two were unable to walk even with assistance, the others able to walk with calipers and a walking frame. Two had very bad speech handicaps and only one was of normal intelligence. There was, however, an age-range of only two-and-a-half years, so that they formed a much more closely-knit group than had been possible before, able to enjoy each other's company and to work and play together well.

At the end of our third year we look back. So much to be done, so little time in which to do it. Some children have moved on, happily most to schools at which they are well suited. They come back to see us, and we are delighted to welcome them, and to see the progress that they have made. Parents, too, take the trouble to write or call to see us to tell us how much they appreciate what is done for their children.”

HOME TEACHING

Home teaching can be of very great value to some handicapped children for whom placement in a special school with other children is not practicable or suitable. I am indebted to Mrs. J. R. Bridger for her report on this service during the year:—

"During 1971 13 children with an age range of 5 to 17 were taught at home. Two teachers were employed in addition to the Teacher of the Deaf who also makes home visits. Most children received six and a quarter hours tuition each week.

Some children require home tuition after operations or following periods in hospital. Two children were taught at home while recovering from broken femurs and one after a hip complaint. A 13-year-old girl had a long period at home suffering from rheumatoid arthritis in both knees.

Two children suffering from malignant brain tumours were taught at home throughout the year. The eight-year-old boy died in October but the girl has made excellent progress and is now able to attend primary school almost full-time, with just two half days weekly of home tuition to provide the individual attention she needs.

Two boys suffering from severe asthma have been taught at home and one 12-year-old boy suffering from a disorder of the blood has been visited. A girl suffering from spina bifida and hydrocephalus has also received home teaching.

Two boys suffering from school phobia have been taught at home most successfully. One of them after four years of home tuition was able to attend school again for limited periods. These were gradually increased until he was back at school almost full-time, with the home teacher visiting less and less. This boy was successful in public examinations and entered Worthing College of Further Education in September, where he is doing well. A maladjusted grammar school boy was taught at home until the age of 15 when he found employment in an upholstery firm.

Outings to places of interest were planned throughout the year and included visits to London, Bignor, Shoreham Power Station, Steyning, Bramber and Bognor Zoo. After Christmas the handicapped children who receive home tuition attended the pantomime in the Pier Pavilion and were given tea afterwards in the Denton Lounge through the generosity of Worthing Companions Club."

OTHER SERVICES

Provision of School Milk and Meals:

1. Milk

New regulations concerning the provision of free school milk came into force on 1st September 1971. From that date only children in the following categories were eligible: —

- (a) pupils in special schools
- (b) pupils in other maintained schools up to the end of the summer term following reaching the age of seven ; and
- (c) other pupils aged between seven and twelve for whom a school medical officer certifies the need on health grounds.

Forty children were assessed as category (c) and their names passed to the Borough Education Officer.

As a result of these regulations the daily average number of primary school children receiving $\frac{1}{3}$ pint of milk dropped from 5,708 (98.2%) to 2,767 (49.5%).

2. Meals

Increasing prices may be the reason for a decline in the popularity of school meals. The following figures refer to the financial year 1971/72 (with those for 1970/71 in brackets:—

Total number of meals served	...	...	1,344,798	(1,441,328)
Daily average number of children taking meals			7,041	(7,391)
Percentage of children taking meals	...	...	62.5%	(75%)

Health Education in Schools:

Full details will be found on page 47 of this report of the work in schools by the Health Education Organiser.

School nurses continued to give talks on parentcraft and hygiene as part of the curriculum in some of the schools.

Medical Examination of Entrants to Teachers' Training Colleges

No. of examinations for admission to Training Colleges	67	(67)
No. of examinations for entry to the teaching profession	10	(6)
No. of examinations of teachers for other Authorities	5	(3)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	82	(76)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

School Hygiene and Sanitation:

Public Health Inspectors made visits to schools in connection with the following matters:—

Kitchen Inspections	...	...	...	34	(31)
Food and Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	18	(8)
Swimming Bath Sampling	...	...	...	14	(13)
Disinfestation (ants, rats, etc.)	...	...	...	12	(12)
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of visits	...	...	...	78	(64)
				<hr/>	<hr/>

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

The number of confirmed cases of notifiable infectious disease in school children during the year was as follows:—

Scarlet fever	...	...	...	4
Whooping cough	...	...	...	8
Measles	...	...	...	161

DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The causes of death among children of school age (i.e. 5–15 years) for Worthing registered during 1971 were: —

Pulmonary oedema following inhalation of					
stomach contents ...	...	...	...	...	1 (Boy aged 15)
Road accident ...	...	...	...	...	1 (Girl aged 15)
Diabetic coma ...	...	...	...	...	1 (Boy aged 11)
Astrocytoma (brain tumour) ...	...	...	...	...	1 (Boy aged 8)

ROAD ACCIDENTS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Fifty-eight school children were involved in road accidents in Worthing during 1971, an increase of eight over the previous year. The details were: —

Fatally injured ...	...	1 (F)
Seriously injured ...	...	12 (8 M, 4 F)
Slightly injured ...	...	45 (25 M, 20 F)
TOTAL ...		<hr/> 58 <hr/>

The total of 58 was made up of 28 cyclists (20 male and 8 female); 26 pedestrians (14 male and 12 female); and 4 car passengers (2 male and 2 female).

Medical inspection of pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary School during the year 1971

TABLE A — PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1967 and later	5	5	—	—	1	1
1966	516	516	—	7	40	47
1965	258	258	—	5	21	26
1964	42	42	—	2	3	5
1963	37	37	—	1	1	2
1962	27	27	—	1	1	2
1961	107	107	—	5	1	6
1960	434	434	—	27	15	42
1959	213	213	—	10	10	20
1958	37	37	—	2	—	2
1957	59	59	—	7	1	8
1956 and earlier	591	591	—	49	27	76
Total	2326	2326	—	116	121	237

TABLE B — OTHER INSPECTIONS

NOTES—A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	...	146
Number of Re-inspections	...	370
		<hr/>
TOTAL	...	516
		<hr/>

TABLE C — INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons, 11,009.
- (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested, 15.
- (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944), 11.
- (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944), nil.

The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

TABLE D — DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				Special Inspec- tions
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin T O	3 —	4 —	4 1	11 1	— —
5	Eyes—a. Vision T O	7 24	49 13	60 48	116 85	— —
	b. Squint T O	10 1	— —	— 3	10 4	— —
	c. Other T O	— —	1 —	1 —	2 —	— —
6	Ears—a. Hearing T O	— 32	— 1	— 34	— 67	— —
	b. Otitis Media T O	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
	c. Other T O	— —	— —	2 —	2 —	— —
7	Nose and Throat T O	1 2	4 —	3 2	8 4	— —
8	Speech T O	8 2	— 1	5 2	13 5	— —
9	Lymphatic Glands T O	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —
10	Heart T O	— 2	1 1	1 2	2 5	— —
11	Lungs T O	2 1	1 —	2 2	5 3	— —
12	Developmental—a. Hernia .. T O	— 1	— —	— 1	— 2	— —
	b. Other T O	— 10	— 1	— 8	— 19	— —
13	Orthopaedic—a. Posture .. T O	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	b. Feet T O	5 —	2 —	6 —	13 —	— —
	c. Other T O	1 —	— —	2 1	3 1	— —
14	Nervous System—a. Epilepsy .. T O	— 2	— —	— —	— 2	— —
	b. Other T O	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
15	Psychological—a. Development .. T O	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —
	b. Stability T O	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —
16	Abdomen T O	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
17	Other T O	10 6	14 3	27 8	51 17	135 —

T—Treatment. O—Observation.

TABLE E—DENTAL TREATMENT (SCHOOL CHILDREN)—1971

Treatment	Age 5-9		Age 10-14		Age 15 and over		Total—all ages	
	Permanent	Deciduous	Permanent	Deciduous	Permanent	Deciduous	Permanent	Deciduous
Extractions	16	222	117	74	31	—	164 (146)	297 (239)
Fillings	945	1,843	2,061	223	364	3	3,370 (2,024)	2,069 (1,532)
X-rays	38	40	258	28	54	—	350 (214)	68 (53)
Local anaesthetics	211		656		114		981 (399)	
General anaesthetics (M.O.)	74		40		8		122 (119)	
General anaesthetics (D.O.)	5		3		—		8	—
Teeth made self-cleansing	—	1	—	—	—	—	— (—)	1 (23)
Temporary dressings	31	87	84	11	32	—	147 (94)	98 (135)
Root canal treatment (first)	1	47	6	9	4	1	11 (12)	57 (6)
Root canal treatment (subsequent)	2	1	13	—	11	—	26 (28)	1 (—)
Root canal treatment (last)	1	—	4	—	—	—	5 (6)	— (1)
Jacket crown (preparation)	—	—	3	—	1	—	4 (5)	— (—)
Jacket crown (fit)	—	—	2	—	1	—	3 (4)	— (—)
Stoning	2	385	12	84	4	—	18 (7)	469 (273)
Surgical	—	—	2	—	—	—	2 (1)	— (—)
Scale and polish	36	10	123	2	51	—	210 (203)	12 (19)
Topical fluoride	57	—	94	—	14	—	165 (49)	— (—)
No. of sessions by Hygienist: — (18)								

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

TABLE F—DENTURES AND ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT
(SCHOOL CHILDREN)—1971

Treatment					Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 15 and over
Orthodontic extractions	...	...	...	...	8 (—)	61 (—)	7 (—)
Impression	...	...	...	...	7 (8)	107 (49)	16 (4)
Bite registration	...	...	...	...	1 (4)	13 (19)	3 (5)
Try in	...	...	...	...	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
Fit denture	...	...	...	...	— (—)	— (2)	— (2)
Fit removable appliance	...	...	...	...	6 (6)	47 (21)	5 (—)
Upper partial	...	...	...	...	— (—)	1 (2)	— (1)
Lower partial	...	...	...	...	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Upper full	...	...	...	...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Lower full	...	...	...	...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Ease	...	...	...	...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Orthodontic appliance adjustment	...	...	...	...	15 (16)	258 (94)	37 (1)
Repairs	...	...	...	...	2 (—)	21 (8)	1 (—)
Inlays preparation	...	...	...	...	— (—)	3 (2)	4 (—)
Inlays fit	...	...	...	...	— (—)	3 (—)	4 (—)
Bridge preparation	...	...	...	...	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bridge fit	...	...	...	...	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish fillings	.....	...	...	...	166 (69)	117 (123)	31 (43)
Temporary crown-fit	...	...	...	...	1 (—)	4 (3)	1 (—)
Examination and/or advice	...	...	...	...	635 (639)	424 (243)	70 (49)
No treatment required	...	...	...	...	221 (N/A)	184 (N/A)	25 (N/A)
No. of handicapped treated (last ¼ only)	...	...	...	...	3 (—)	— (—)	13 (—)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1970)

TABLE G—HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, 1971

	(a) Blind	(b) Partially sighted	(c) Deaf	(d) Partially hearing	(e) Educationally sub-normal	(f) Epileptic	(g) Maladjusted	(h) Physically handicapped	(i) Speech defect	(j) Delicate	Total
A. Assessed during 1971 as needing special educational treatment at special schools or boarding homes ..	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	1	2	15
B. Placed in special schools or boarding homes during year (including those as- sessed before 1st January, 1971)	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	—	10
C. Awaiting placement on 21st January, 1972 (a) in day schools .. (b) in boarding schools ..	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	5 3
D. (1) Number on the registers of (i) Maintained special schools as (a) Day pupils .. (b) Boarding pupils (ii) Non-maintained special schools as (a) Day pupils .. (b) Boarding pupils (iii) Independent schools .. (2) Numbers boarded out in homes and not in- cluded above	— — — — — —	— — — 1 — —	— — — — — —	— — — 3 — —	94 9 — — — —	— — — — — —	— 5 — 2 3 —	1 — — — 3 1	— — 1 — — —	— — — 5 — —	95 14 1 11 6 1
TOTAL : D (1) and (2)	—	1	—	3	103	—	10	5	1	5	128
E. Number receiving education (a) in hospitals .. (b) in other groups .. (c) at home	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — 1	— 5 1	— — —	— — 2	— 5 4

(NOTE: This table excludes children attending the Remedial Centre, the Partially Hearing Unit and hospital schools)

